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TERMS OF THE DAILY.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

STATE ITEMS.

LANCASTER proposes to uniform its police.

THE winter session of the Waynesburg College closed on Wednesday.

THE first peach blossom of the season was exhibited at York on Saturday of last week.

THE nailers at Westerman mill, Sharon, are on a strike. They will not submit to a reduction of wages.

MRS. SUSAN TYNER aged eighty-six, and Charles L. Myers, aged 78, died in York county last week.

AN old lady went to Waynesburg, Greene county, a few days since, to sell a stocking full of gold, and wanted fifty cents premium.

THE building of the new jail at Ebensburg is proceeded with, the Legislature having refused to pass the bill looking to the removal of the Cambria county seat to Johnstown.

AN individual giving his name as Patrick Duane, and representing himself as a Roman Catholic convert to the Protestant faith, has been imposing upon the people of York county.

RECENTLY a little son of Mr. Gregg, of Greenwood Furnace, Mifflin county, while playing with a little sister, a babe, lying in a cradle, struck her with a hammer, killing her instantly.

THE trial of James H. Blasser, of York county, in the United States Court, on a charge of compromising a violation of the revenue law, and extorting money, as Assistant Assessor in the 15th collection district, resulted in his acquittal.

THE Republican committee of Blair county have decided that candidates for Congress and State Senate shall be voted for directly, and that the successful candidate shall choose his own conferees to represent the county in the district conference.

GREENE COUNTY has lost three well-known citizens. Mr. Jas. Flenniken, aged eighty-two, and Ex Sheriff David Worley, aged fifty six, died last week, the former at Carmichaels and the latter at Waynesburg. Calvin Hoge, an old Monongahela river pilot, died at Millsboro on Sunday, 13th.

THE Greene county people feel a deep interest in the proposed Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, and are awaiting definite action of the board of directors, a meeting of citizens called at Waynesburg being postponed with that view. They desire to go to work intelligibly and understandingly.

AT York, last week, a man named Miller became exasperated at a traveling patent right man, for gaining the affections of a young woman, of whom he (Miller) claimed a monopoly, and the result was a shooting affray. Miller fired four times at his rival, but only succeeded in wounding him slightly.

ON Tuesday, 15th, William Briner, aged 24 years, met with a horrible death, being ground up in the phosphate mixing tub at the bone mill of Miller & Smith, in Reading. The tub is of wood, about five feet in diameter and two and one half feet in height, and an upright shaft, supplied with a number of iron arms, revolves in the center, making some twenty-five revolutions per minute. The body was terribly mangled, all the bones being broken, and so highly wrought that considerable time was occupied in extricating it.

THE Cambria iron company night schools, commenced in the fall of 1868, have been very successful, and compare favorably with other schools in the neighborhood. During the past three years four schools have been in operation, one in Johnstown, one in Millville, one in Cambria City, and one in Conemaugh borough. Besides defraying all the expenses of the schools, a few years since the iron company purchased books, most of them selected by Hon. D. J. Morrell, and presented one to each of the pupils as a reward for attendance and good conduct. Several of the schools middle aged men are availing themselves of the facilities afforded to obtain an education.

GENERAL NEWS.

ROSSINI'S widow is hopelessly sick.

THE sharpest feature of winter—it snows.

SAVANNAH is sending lumber to Great Britain.

JOHN BRIGHT is said to meditate a visit to America.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., has had 118 days of continuous sleighing.

THE last humorous lecturer calls himself Prometheus Pickle.

CONSTANTINOPLE has had the rarity of ice and snow this winter.

THERE is to be an international boating tournament at Niagara next summer.

LOUIS MUHLBACH is writing a novel, the hero of which will be Victor Hugo.

THE Connecticut Reform School is sixteen years old, and has reformed 1,500 boys.

THE Presbyterians are about starting a newspaper at Chicago, to be called the *Interior*.

WORCESTER, Mass., has a sign 170 feet long and 5 feet wide, containing 1853 feet of lumber.

THE Fall Mall *Gazette* has apologized to Boucicault, and saved that libel suit for $50,000.

THE New York choir-singers complain because their salaries are to be reduced after Easter.

THERE are numerous icebergs off the American coast. All arriving vessels report them.

THE widow of Gen. Joseph Mower has been appointed postmaster at New London, Connecticut.

A BOSTON lady has published a column in fine type, to prove that the first duty of woman is—beauty.

TWO American ladies, Mrs. Terry and Mrs. Storey, are teaching the Romans how to give parties.

WHY should a theatrical star on $500 a night, need to be supported by other actors? asks the Boston *Post*.

A CRAWFORDSVILLE, Indiana, Sorosister took paste-pot and brush, and pasted the bills for Mrs. Stanton's lecture.

SEVERAL of the leading business men of Toledo, Ohio, have been arrested on the charge of selling unstamped perfumes.

AN American writing from London, says that "John Stuart Mill is an average London Englishman raised to the thousandth power."

MISS FANNY JOY, a reigning belle in Keokuk, has just married a Mr. Blaine. The thing of beauty preferred not to remain a Joy forever.

THE New York *Herald* hopes that the designer of the forthcoming issue of postage stamps "has pitched this time upon a stamp that will stick."

A CITIZEN of Washington recently refused to buy Mark Twain's book, because "the humorist who could not weep at the tomb of Adam must be an idiot."

ONE of the colored pages of the South Carolina Legislature saved all his earnings until he might acquire an education at Howard's University, Washington.

STEPHEN YORK, of Rochester, New Hampshire, recently took his bread and water in prison for four days, rather than pay his taxes, but finally caved in and settled up.

SIR CHARLES MORDAUNT will, it is said, leave England at an early day for America, intending to spend a season in the enjoyment of the sports of our western prairies.

MRS. THORNHILL, a Washington lady, and Dr. Southworth, a son of the authoress of many stories and initials, have written what they call "a genuine American play."

ONE of the greatest proofs of friendship that one woman can bestow upon another, says the *Saturday Review*, is to give her the pattern of some unhackneyed, unpurchasable article of dress.

ALBANY has a magnificently dressed young lady—a blonde, of course—who engages little school girls in conversation on the street, and then cuts off their blonde tresses. She claims to be a "kleptomaniac."

THE directors of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad were compelled to obtain the legal opinion of a distinguished New York lawyer on an important point, for which the fee of sixty thousand dollars was paid.

A LEAVENWORTH, Indiana, schoolmistress flagellated a slanderer last week, with an iron ramrod, which she had deliberately armed herself with. The assailed individual fell on his knees and begged for mercy.

THE New York horse railroad companies say they will not reduce fare so long as they have to pay the revenue tax of 2½ cents on the dollar. Only two of the roads, it is said, are making much more than their expenses.

A RONDOUT, N. Y., minister has, within the past ten months, married a couple, been instrumental in their conversion, baptised their child, administered to them the Lord's Supper and admitted them to the church.

A PERSON desiring a situation as teacher in Nova Scotia, wrote to the board: fab 4 1870. Sir I offer myself to you for that place to the board which I am well quilifide for my adage is 402" (meaning, doubtless, 42)

AN inebriated man in Lawrence, Kansas, was found clinging to a fence, looking helplessly at a neighboring row of shade trees. "Hallea," said a friend, "what's the matter, Jake?" "Durn it," responded Jacob," "that procession's never goin' to git past."

THE telegraph has got into a lawsuit in California. A dealer telegraphed to San Francisco, asking if he should buy at quotations. The answer was "No price too high." He bought and afterwards it was discovered that the telegram should have read, "No; price too high."

THE Janesville, Wisconsin, *Gazette* says that there is in that city, at the present time, a married couple who, before they came there, had four daughters of marriageable age, all of whom were married at the residence of their parents on the same evening, the ceremony being performed by the father of the brides.

ON the four hundredth night of John S. Clarke's engagement in London, the 9th instant, the Prince of Wales sent for the American comedian, complimented him highly on his talents, and expressed great regret at his leaving England. Mr. Clarke leaves for America in a few days, to fill an engagement at Booth's theater.

SOME Albany girls who had charge of a table at a fair for religious purposes in that city, played a pretty sharp game to draw custom. They inserted a "personal" in the papers, which "Lizzie" begged her "dear Georgia" to meet her at the table named. Everybody was on the lookout for the meeting, and bought something while waiting.

A GENTLEMAN was scolding his son for staying out late at night, and said: "Why, when I was of your age my father would not allow me to go out of the house after 8 o'clock." "Then you had a deuce of a father, you had," sneered the young prodigate. The father vociferated "I had a confounded sight better one than you, you young rascal."

THE unassisted immigration of the past year is about 50,000 in excess of the year before, as indicated by the arrivals at New York, and the increasing promises in immigration during the present year exceeding anything ever before known in our history. This will be exceedingly dasirable, in view of the high prices of labor prevailing among farmers in our agricultural districts.

THE Chicago *Post* claims that this year's census will show Chicago to be the third largest city in the Union, adding: "Another decade and we shall be second: still another, and we shall be first. The prosperity and happiness of this great republic, with a hundred million population, and Chicago the greatest of all great cities, it is almost beyond the capacity of the finite mind to comprehend.

THE wreath of gold recently presented to Ole Bull, at San Francisco, contains thirty six pearls, one at the point of each leaf, and a monogram (O. B.) in diamonds, with the inscription: "Presented to Ole Bull, March 10th 1870," beneath the coat of arms of California. On the inside of the case containing the wreath is inscribed: "To Ole Bull, from his California friends, as a slight token of their affectionate regards, San Francisco, March 4th, 1870." It was made by Lemme Brothers, at a cost of $1,000.

A PROMINENT member of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has written a letter to Gen. Sheridan, in which he says: "I have for some time feared, what you state to be quite probable, a general Indian war on the Plains, and have almost ceased to hope for a cessation of the annual murdering and plundering there, short of the extermination of the whole race of savages. It is to be hoped that a few more such blows as that dealt by Col. Baker, in February last, will induce them to desist from their hellish work, and accept, in good faith, the very reasonable terms of peace held out by the Government. It is a little singular that those same such an outcry when an Indian is hurt, are silent, having no word of censure for the Indian, or even sympathy for his victims, when white women are ravished, and infants murdered by the score."

IN Massachusetts the Sunday-library question has come up in the Legislature on a direct issue. The statutes of that State forbid, or are construed to forbid, the opening of public libraries on Sunday. A bill was introduced repealing all statutes or parts of statutes as were supposed to prevent the opening of the libraries. The New England Reform League and other associations offered petitions in favor of the passage of this bill. On its debate the whole question was discussed in a dignified and exhaustive manner. Rev. Dr. Putnam led in support of the bill with a strong speech, arguing that the public morals would be greatly benefitted by the opening of the libraries, and showing by statistics that but a small portion of the people of Boston could attend church on Sunday mornings even if they were inclined to do so. The bill finally passed by a vote of 97 to 54.

THE PUBLIC EDUCATION BILL, now under consideration by the English Parliament, on motion to proceed to second reading, permits the question whether religious instruction shall be given to be decided by the local boards of directors. The Conservatives oppose the measure, for the reason that religious instruction is not made compulsory, while the advanced Liberals object that the bill makes concessions to sectarian opinions. Mr. Geo. Dixon, member for Birmingham, the leader in favor of free schools, asserted that the present bill was fatally defective in not providing for a Department of Education in the Government, and in establishing normal schools. He also contended that endless dissension would be created by the introduction of religious questions into the discussions of the local boards. Mr. Forster, the introducer of the bill, argued that religious instruction should not be given, nor the Bible be used as a reading book to the Government schools. He asserted that the valuable Common School system of the United States was foundering upon the rock, simply because the rule was inflexible, and not left to the option of each locality. Mr. Forster has greatly overrated the discussions that have at various times arisen on this subject in the United States, and the annually increasing percentage of children receiving an education from the public funds, certainly proves that the Common School system is not going to wreck and ruin. It is certainly a great mistake to assert that religious instruction is compulsory in this country and the use of the Bible as a text book is regulated by the School Directors, due regard being paid to the religious sympathies of the parents of the scholars.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature

SENATE: Appropriation Bill Reported, Reduced Over $500,000—Omnibus Railroad Bill Passed—Pittsburgh Fire Department. HOUSE: South Side (of the Ohio) Railroad—Pleasant Valley Supplement—The Omnibus Scheme Messaged and Immediate Consideration Voted.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1870.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LOWRY: Joint resolutions against Sherman's Funding bill.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Incorporating the Germania Savings Bank, Pittsburgh.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BILLINGFELT reported the Appropriation bill, cutting out all charitable institutions not under the immediate supervision of the State and reducing others. The reduction on the House bill amounts to over half a million.

OMNIBUS RAILROAD BILL.

The new railroad project was called up and debated all morning and afternoon, and passed finally—yeas 20, nays 12.

PITTSBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HOWARD had the House Pittsburgh Fire Department bill passed finally.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SOUTH SIDE RAILWAY.

Mr. SHURLOCK introduced a bill incorporating the South Side Railway Company. The corporators are J. D. Hannah, D. L. Imbrie, D. McKinney, Jr., M. S. Quay, Thomas A. Scott and J. D. Cameron. The road is to run from Pittsburgh by the left bank of the Ohio to Beaver.

Mr. ADAIRE objected to its consideration.

Mr. HUMPHREYS supported the bill. It was finally laid over.

PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY.

Mr. KREPS moved the reconsideration of the Pleasant Valley Railway supplement.

Mr. MILLAR, of Allegheny, opposed the motion, declaring that the Allegheny delegation was united in its favor.

The motion was disagreed to.

THE OMNIBUS SCHEME.

In the Senate the new railroad bill from the Senate was messaged over.

Mr. STRANG (Mr. Davis being in the chair) moved consideration. Agreed to, yeas 55, nays 37.

The ayes were Messrs. Adaire, Ames, Armstrong, Beans, Bowman, Buffington, Bunn, Carlin, Church, Cloud, Comly, Cooper, Curtin, Curtis, Davis, Dunlevy, Dunlop, Dill, (of Union,) Forsythe, Godschalk, Hall, Herr, Hong, Hursh, Johnson, (of Crawford) Josephs, Leidig, Long, Longenecker, McAllister, McCarrell, McKinney, McMahon, Marshall, Maxwell, Milliken, Mooney, Niles, Porter, (of Cambria) Porter, (of York) Roberts, Robison, Rohrer, Sedgwick, Smith, Snyder, Steele, (of Schuylkill) Stephens, Stokes, Taylor, Tyler, Vankirk, Walton, Wiley, Strang.

Members not voting were Craig, Dill, (of Adams) Ellis, Hill, Johnson, (of Philadelphia) Meyer, and Thomas. All others voted no.

The discussion lasted until late.

The bill was passed to third and laid over.

RICHMOND.

A Lively Conflict of Jurisdiction Between Military and Municipal Officers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, December 17.—For some time there have been rumors that the present authorities in office by military appointment intended resisting any movement to dispossess them till successors were elected by the people, as they held the enabling act declaring the offices vacant to be unconstitutional. Last night the City Council assembled in secret. Under the enabling act elected H. K. Ellison Mayor and chose a new chief and captain of police. This morning at daylight the new chief of police, Major John Poe, appeared and demanded possession, but was refused. At a later hour Mayor Ellison applied by letter to Mayor Cahoon for Mayor's office, books, &c., but was refused, Cahoon claiming he was in office by law and would not yield until ejected by process from Court. Cahoon, who had possession of the lower station house, proceeded to swear in special policemen to the number of one hundred and fifty, including about twenty colored men. Ellison then swore in two hundred special officers, and at one o'clock surrounded the lower station house, where Cahoon and his special officers were, the plan being to arrest any of them who came up. Ellison has possession of the city hall and all other public buildings, except the station house, which are held by the opposite party. The old police force is divided about equally between the two Mayors. A crowd of thousands of blacks and many whites are now about the Butler station. Cahoon sent, through his counsel, Ex-Gov. Wise, a letter to Gov. Walker, stating his position and asking assistance to maintain his authority.

Gov. Walker, in reply to Mayor Cahoon's application, says Mayor Ellison being legally elected under the act of the Legislature he cannot recognize any one else as Mayor; that Cahoon is incapable of holding office under the law, as he now holds a Federal office; that no breach of the peace can occur without Cahoon's act or approval; that he should resort to a peaceful judicial remedy if he wanted to test the question, and finally he should obey the laws and sustain the constitutional authorities.

Ex Governor Wise, Judge R. W. Hughes and L. H. Chandler are counsel for Mayor Cahoon, who, with about thirty men, is still in the lower station house. The besieging force has cut off gas and water and forbid any provision to be sent them. A crowd of colored men bought out a bake shop and commenced throwing bread into the besieged, but were driven off by special officers. All quiet at six o'clock.

LATER.—Early this morning Mayor Ellison, Chief of Police and others were arrested by the United States Marshal for having refused a revenue officer permission to see Cahoon in his character as United States Commissioner. They were released on bail to-morrow. A company of troops has been brought into the city by order of the General Canby. It is stated that Judge Underwood will arrive to-morrow and issue an injunction prohibiting Ellison and others exercising the duties of office. The excitement in the city all day has been so great that very little business was done. Cahoon is still besieged.

THE WEATHER.

State of the Thermometer Yesterday Morning at Various Points.

New York—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 23.

Philadelphia—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 28.

Baltimere—Clear and cold; ther. 28.

Wilmington—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 44.

Richmond—Clear; wind N.; ther. 39.

Raleigh—Clear; ther. 42.

Greensboro—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 44.

Cleveland—Cold, cloudy; N. W.; ther. 27.

Columbus—Cloudy and very cold.

Detroit—Cloudy; wind N.; ther. 25.

Cincinnati—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 32.

Louisville—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 18.

Indianapolis—Cloudy; wind N. W.; ther. 22.

Chicago—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 22.

St. Louis—Clear, wind W.; ther. 24.

Omaha—Clear; wind W.; ther. 30.

—The storm at Omaha ceased at three o'clock Wednesday, having continued without intermission for seventy hours.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Franking Privilege—Distribution of Department Clerkships—New Territory—To Secure Efficient Seamen—Diplomatic and Consular System—Georgia Bill Discussed Without Action. HOUSE: Interposition in Virginia Affairs—Mr. Butler and the Cadetship Business—Resolution of Censure Passed—The Tariff Bill.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1870.

SENATE.

A petition was presented from a convention of Friends for an appropriation for the benefit of Indians of the Northern Superintendency; also, for an appropriation of $30,000 for the benefit of colored students in Wilberforce University, Ohio.

The bill abolishing the franking privilege was made the special order for next Tuesday.

The resolution for the consideration in open session of all treaties for the acquisition of foreign territory was discussed by Messrs. Pomeroy, Hamlin and Sumner in opposition, and referred to Foreign Committee.

A resolution directing enquiry as to what Committees of the Senate can be dispensed with. Adopted.

Mr. Carpenter's resolution for more equal distribution of clerkships in departments among the States and Territories was discussed by Messrs. Sawyer, Stewart, Wilson, Carpenter and Thayer, the latter offering an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Carpenter, directing inquiry as to how many disloyal men and women were in the departments.

The resolution on motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, was then placed at the foot of the calender.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Oklahama and consolidating Indian tribes under territorial government. The boundaries are: Is bounded on the north by Kansas, west by New Mexico and Texas, south by Texas and east by Arkansas and Missouri.

Mr. STEWART introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to prescribe an earlier time for the execution of contracts by accepted bidders.

Mr. BRAKE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported with amendment the bill to promote the securing of efficient seamen for the United States navy, providing for the appointment by each Senator and Representative of one pupil apprentice annually, said apprentice to be promoted to the grade of United States seaman upon attaining the age of twenty-one and passing the proper examination.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the act to regulate the diplomatic and consular system of the United States, by providing a substitute for schedule B in section 3d of said act. It abolishes certain consulates and changes the salaries of a number of others.

At half past one the Georgia bill was taken up and speeches delivered by Messrs. Spencer and Howard in opposition to the Bingham amendment. Mr. Spencer closed in favor of amendment.

At 3:30 the Senate went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PRATT asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that the Legislature of Virginia had vacated all offices in Virginia by an act entitled an enabling act, and that an act of equivalent import to the Governor in some cases and to Judges in others, and instructing the Reconstruction Committee to report whether the passage and enforcement of such act does not work a change in form of government, taking the election of officers from the people and giving it to individuals, is not such violation of the Constitution of Virginia and of the fundamental conditions on which the State was admitted to representation, as to demand the interposition of Congress, in order that a republican form of government may be established there.

Mr. BROOKS of New York, objected.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution perfecting the right in the Government to National cemeteries. Adopted.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Mining Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of July 26, 1866, granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over public lands, by adding several new sections, allowing placer claims to be entered said to contain not more than 20 acres at the rate of $2.50 per acre, provided no placer claim shall exceed 160 acres.

After an hour's discussion, the bill passed.

Mr. FERRIS, from the Mining Committee, made an adverse report on the bill relative to the Sutro tunnel.

Mr. SARGENT, from the minority report and argued in favor of the measure as referred to the committee.

The morning hour expired and the matter went over to Tuesday.

The House proceeded to consider the two resolutions reported yesterday from the Military Committee in the matter of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, for the sale of cadetships, one resolution being for the condemnation of Butler and the other for his expulsion.

Mr. LOGAN explained how it was that each resolution was signed by four members. The resolution condemning Butler had received a majority of the Committee, but when it came to be signed there were some members absent. The resolution of expulsion was really the minority report. The Committee had agreed to have the testimony read and to leave the question, without argument, to the decision of the House.

The testimony was read.

Gen. Schoeppe testified to having, through Gen. Este, procured the appointment of A. D. Taylor, from Butler, and to having paid Gen. Este $2,000 for it, which he understood was to go to Tennessee to be used for election purposes.

General Daniel Tyler testified he paid money for his son's appointment, and that he had been told by Mr. Cooper, President Johnson's private secretary, that such appointments were offered at Washington for money, and by other friends that the thing was not uncommon.

Gen. Geo. P. Este testified the negotiation with Butler had been made through him, and he paid about $1,000 to Butler for it. He could not say how much he (Este) had received. That was all the experience he had in the business. He had not made any proposition to pay Butler until after the appointment had been agreed upon. It was upon his (Este's) own motion. He had suggested to Butler that privately of his permitting him to give him a certain sum of money, and there was perhaps some talk as to the proposed canvass. He thought Butler mentioned the fact that there were two papers in his district in very bad condition and required support. Butler said to him, in that conversation, "General I do not know: I cannot take this for myself." He had never, before the appointment, proposed to Butler to pay him anything for it. He had felt no personal interest in the Tennessee press or canvass, and did not care what Butler done with the money; but Butler had distinctly stated he would not receive it for himself.

Witnesses for the defence testified as follows:

Samuel Milligan of Tennessee had received an appointment to the Naval Academy for one of his sons from Butler. He had never given him anything for it, except thanks. He knew of Butler's desire to appoint a boy from his own district to West Point, but there was no boy qualified.

Robert A. Crawford, of Tennessee, testified to Butler's efforts to get a boy in his district who would pass an examination.

Wm. B. Stokes, member of Congress, seen it stated by the Chairman of the State Constitutional Committee that Butler had contributed $500 to the *State Journal*, which was an organ of the Republican party in Tennessee.

E. A. Sawyer, of Tennessee, was in Butler's room in Washington when the money was paid by Este; was lying on a table and Butler told him it had been sent from New York to be used in starting a paper at Morristown, Tennessee.

Wm. S. Pence, of Tennessee, was in Butler's room when Este left money; Butler did not receive it and expressed to him the fear that if he had anything to do with it, it would be construed that he had taken it for a wrong purpose.

Butler's own statement before the Committee was that he had made fruitless efforts to find in his district a qualified boy for the Military Academy. He had talked with Gen. Schofield as to the legality of appointing young Tyler, and Gen. Schofield told him that evidence could be acquired in a very short time that such had been the practice of the Government; that the object was to fill the school with smart boys, who would be an honor to the country, and that the appointment of Tyler would be very gratifying to him. He had therefore made it. Subsequently Gen. Este called and insisted on his taking the money, which he at firs. declined. Col. Spence, of Tennessee, who was in his room at the time, interposed and said "you have got to take it, because we are going to have a hard time in the election, and you know a few of us have to support our papers." He (Spence) said he would take the money and use it in the Tennessee election. Gen. Este took $100 himself and left $900 on his (Butler's) table. Of that sum he had contributed $500 to establish a paper in the interest of Gen. Stokes, satisfied a debt of $250 on the *New Era*, a Republican paper published in East Tennessee, and contributed $100 to the *Union Flag*, a Republican paper at Jonesboro, East Tenn., and $250 for printing election tickets. He had never appropriated one cent to his own use.

General Schofield was not able to recall any conversation with Butler on the subject, though it was possible he had, and certainly did not recommend him to appoint General Tyler's son, for he did not know until recently General Tyler's son had ever applied for appointment, or got one, or indeed that General Tyler had a son.

The reading of the testimony being completed, the previous question was seconded and the vote taken first on the resolution for expulsion. The vote was taken by yeas and nays. Unusual stillness prevailed and members answered to their names in a low tone. Many declined to vote at first, but after the roll was completed 15 members rose one by one and all with two exceptions recorded their votes in the affirmative. Finally the vote was announced—yeas 101, nays 68.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution as amended, which the Speaker stated required by the Constitution a two-thirds vote.

Mr. SCHENCK inquired of the Speaker whether, if the resolution failed, it would not be in order to move a resolution of censure.

Mr. MORGAN objected to debate.

The Speaker declined to answer.

The vote was then taken on the resolution as amended.

Mr. Logan's resolution, being only offered as a substitute for the resolution of condemnation, was rejected—yeas 102, nays 69, less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Before the vote was announced Mr. STILES called for the enforcement of the rule requiring every member present to vote.

The SPEAKER inquired whether the gentleman had any resolution to offer with reference to any particular member?

Mr. STILES passed the question by asking the Speaker whether all the members present had voted?

The SPEAKER replied—That is not a matter within the knowledge of the Chair. Has the gentleman any resolution to offer in reference to any members? If so, the Chair will sustain it.

Mr. STILES—Mr. Dawes, of Mass., is one who has not voted.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Massachusetts has voted on the question. If the vote from the Clerk's desk the Chair reminds the gentleman that he should be careful as to facts on a question so delicate. Has the gentleman any further motion to make?

Mr. STILES—No, sir.

The vote having been announced as rejecting the amended resolution,

Mr. COUGHRON, a majority member of the Military Committee, offered a modification of the original resolution, as follows:

Resolved, The House declares its condemnation of the action of Hon. R. R. Butler, a Representative from the First District of Tennessee, in nominating Auz. C. Tyler, who was not an actual resident of his district, to a cadetship at the Military Academy at West Point, and receiving money from the father of said cadet, to be used for political purposes in Tennessee, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice, and he is hereby censured therefor.

Mr. MORGAN suggested an amendment, adding the words "and that he be requested to resign."

Mr. COUGHRON declined to yield for the amendment.

The resolution was adopted unanimously—yeas 157.

The following is the vote on expulsion:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Ambler, Ames, Archer, Atwood, Ayre, Barnum, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Beggs, Bird, Blair, Buckley, Burchard, Cleveland, Cobb, (Wis.) Coburn, Conger, Cook, Culloms, Dawes, Dickinson, Donley, Dyer, Duval, Eldridge, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Garfield, Getz, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hale, Hambleton, Hamil, Hamilton (Fla.), Harris, Hay, Hayes, Hill, Holman, Ingersoll, Jaickes, Johnson, Judd, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketchum, Knapp, Knott, Laflin, Logan, Lynch, Mayham, McCormick, Morgan, Morrill, (Me.), Niblack, O'Neal, Orth, Packer, Paine, Palmer, Poland, Reeves, Sawyer, Schofield, Shanks, Sherrard, Slocum, Smith, (Ohio,) Smith, (Vt.,) Stevens, Stevenson, Sloan, Stone, Strickland, Strong, Swann, Tanner, Trimble, Tyner, Upson, Van Trump, Voorhees, Ward, (Ill.,) Washburne, (Mass.) Walker, Wells, Wheeler, Willard, Williams, Wilson, (Miami,)—102.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Asper, Axtell, Banks, Beaman, Bennett, Boles, Booker, Bowen, Boyd, Brooks, (Mass.) Brooks, (N. Y.,) Buffington, Burdett, Cake, Cessna, Churchill, Clarke, (Ky.) Cook, Covode, Dickey, Dockery, Hawley, Ela, Ferris, Fisher, Fitch, Hawkins, Heaton, Hafiin, Hoar, Jones, (Md.,) Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Maynard, McKee, McKenzie, Mercur, Morphis, Morrill, (Pa.) Myers, Negley, Packard, Pierce, Peters, Phelps, Platt, Prosser, Roots, Sanford, Sargent, Schenck, Sheldon, (La.) Sheldon, (N. Y.) Smith, (Tenn.) Starkweather, Stokes, Stoughton, Townsend, Twitchell, Van Horn, Van Wyck, Wilkinson, Wilson, (Ohio) Winans—68.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, with Wheeler in the chair, on the tariff bill, and was addressed in support of it by Mr. CAKE, when the committee took a recess until evening.

Evening Session.—Not over a score of members were present. Speeches on the tariff were made by Messrs. Negley, Townsend and Stevenson, the two former in favor of the tariff and the latter in favor of a reduction of taxation.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 17, 1870.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Was celebrated with more enthusiasm than ever before. The procession numbered nearly fifty thousand men, was imposing and witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Celebrations also took place in Brooklyn and various other cities in the vicinity, Boston, Baltimore, Providence, Poughkeepsie, Buffalo, Toronto, &c. No disturbances are reported.

NITRO GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

The nitro glycerine factory near Hackensack Junction, N. J., was demolished by an explosion to-day and four men and a boy killed.

EXPORTS.

The exports from New York the past week, except specie, were $2,586,541.

The Snow Blockade.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUFFALO, March 17.—The storm continues. The Lake Shore and Great Western trains are running on time, but the Grand Trunk trains are six hours behind. The Central Road is blocked beyond Rochester. No trains on the Erie Road since yesterday and the mails all behind.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 17.—The snow is the heaviest of the season. Five trains on the Erie Road are here and cannot proceed westward. The Syracuse and Binghamton Road is impassible, but trains will be started this evening or to-morrow morning. The trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road were behind three yesterday, but will be on time this afternoon. The same is reported of the Susquehanna and Albany trains.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Explanation of the City of Boston Canard—The Bonaparte-Noir Homicide—The Cession of Cuba Controversy.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Times* prints the City of Boston canard uncorrected this morning.

The underwriters have exacted seven guineas premium on the over due steamer Samaria, while the premium on the City of Boston has again been reduced. The question put by Sir J. Packington in the House of Commons as to the rumored overloading of the steamer City of Boston, has called from the Board of Trade a report giving extended rules and regulations for the interior loading of ships, &c.

The following card is published: At dawn yesterday morning a copy of a private telegram was handed to me by the Government Superintendent of the Stock Exchange telegraph office, announcing the arrival of the City of Boston at Queenstown in tow of the City of Durham. The dispatch had reached London by way of Manchester, a course not unusual in cases of a gorge on direct Liverpool lines. The news was accepted here without question. The wildest enthusiasm was manifested in the Exchanges at Liverpool and excited crowds gathered under the windows of Inman's office. Equal excitement and enthusiasm pervaded all the Exchanges at London.

[Signed] ALEXANDER C. WILSON,
Agent Associated Press.

Mr. Ratherly, a book auctioneer, today sold a copy of Shakspeare's works, first folio edition, for three hundred and sixty pounds sterling.

The *Post* says the false report of the arrival of the City of Boston originated at the Stock Exchange, in this city. There is universal indignation expressed on account of the cruel hoax.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 17.—The controversy among the newspapers relative to the cession of Cuba to the United States continues. Some argue that, now that the resurrection is nearly quelled, and the dignity of Spain supposed asserted, it would be better to cede Cuba and thus avoid internal troubles hereafter. Their opponents advise these not to crave for gold, but for Spanish interests, and they are said are opposed to all agitation of the question at present.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 17.—The specie in the bank of France increased 1,900,000 francs for the week.

Henri Rochefort has been taken to Tours, where he is to appear as witness in the Bonaparte-Noir homicide case. Lonlay Noir announces that the publishers to day he had now been admitted as a party to the civil suit against Pierre Bonaparte.

MARINE NEWS.

HAVRE, March 17.—The steamers Union, Aleppo and Peruvian have arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 17.—*Evening*—Consols for money 92⅝; account 93. American securities steady: '62s, 91; '65s, 90⅛; '67s, 89⅝; Ten-forties 87. Eries 22¾; Illinois Central 116. Atlantic & Great Western 30. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £770,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Bourse firm at 73 @75 francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 11@11⅛; New Orleans 11⅝@12; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat 9s@9s 4d; red western No. 2 8s 1d; red winter 9s 10d. Western Flour 20s. Corn: No. 2 mixed 27s 9d. Oats 2s 10d. Barley 3s. Peas 57s 6d. Provisions: Pork firm at 92s. Beef 104s 6d. Lard firm at 64s. Cheese 70s 6d. Bacon 56s. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, March 17.—Linseed cakes quiet at £9 10s. Tallow declining at 43s 6d. Refined petroleum declining. Sugar firm. Whale oil firm. Turpentine 30s @30s 6d. Calcutta Linseed 61s 6d.

ANTWERP, March 17.—Petroleum flat at 57f.

HAVRE, March 17.—Cotton quiet at 131f afloat.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The Lower House yesterday passed a bill providing that whenever any county, city or town issues bonds for public improvements, all proceeds of State and county taxes, except that for school purposes derived from the increased valuation of the taxable property over the assessment last made prior to the creation of the debt shall be applied for ten years to the payment of interest and principal of such debt, these taxes to be collected through the ordinary State machinery, paid into the State Treasury, and the State Treasury is to pay interest on such debts in the same manner it pays interest on the State bonds. No county, city, town, or township is hereafter permitted to incur any debt which shall exceed ten per cent. of the assessed value of taxable property therein.

The House to-day passed the bill abolishing State printer after May next and providing for State printing and binding by contract to the lowest bidder. The same bill passed the Senate.

The House also passed the bill providing that the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company shall pay outstanding bonds at par when they become due instead of turning them into notes to pay indebtedness of the road.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 17.—Mr. Ball, Democrat, offered in the House some time since a resolution requesting Congress to pay the soldiers in the State war the difference between the greenback pay they received and the price of gold at that time. The Republicans to-day amended the resolution so as to make it endorse Mr. Lincoln's administration. Having been caught in this trap, a portion of the Democrats voted for and a portion against the resolution. The vote stood yeas 85, nays 22.

CHICAGO.

The Corruption in the Board of Supervisors—The Court House Structures Condemned.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, March 17.—The Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution requesting Mr. Kearney's resignation as chairman, but postponed it for consideration, with a request to him to withdraw from the Board. Mr. Kearney has given notice that he sh

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870.

Bonds at Frankfort, 95⅞.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 57½f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 112.

It is denied that any negotiations are on foot for a lease of the Chicago and Rock Island line of rail to Omaha, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

It is understood that the Funding bill will not be taken up in the House, until the Tariff bill is disposed of—that is some time in May. It would have been far better to send it to the Committee on Banking and the Currency, within whose province it must naturally have fallen.

There was something very soldier like and admirable in the manly frankness with which Gen. Slocum, a Democratic member from Brooklyn, recently vindicated, in a House debate, the President's statement that the War Department has been economically administered. We need not cite the figures by which he conclusively supported the position of the President, in view of his very satisfactory remark in conclusion, that our own government is more economical, in respect of its military establishment, than any other first-rate power of the world.

The two Senators who supported the Dominican treaty in Committee were Messrs. Cameron and Harlan. Against it were Sumner, Morton, Patterson, Schurz and Casserly. We presume that the first was against it on its merits; Morton and Casserly because they regarded it as prejudicing the cause of "free Cuba," Patterson because he wanted St. Thomas to be first disposed of, and Schurz because he may have some grievances, in the matter of patronage, at the Department. All of these causes will also operate when the Senate comes to act upon the recommended rejection. It will be hardly possible for the treaty to go through now. On the other hand, the separate convention for the purchase of Samana may yet be ratified.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD.

A bill to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from Pittsburgh down the south side of the Ohio river to a point at or near the borough of Beaver was introduced into the House of Representatives at Harrisburg yesterday, and referred, after an unsuccessful attempt to pass it under a suspension of the rules.

Who propose to do this thing? is the question that will first arise in every mind upon learning the fact. We have no other clue to the answer of that question than is found in the names of the proposed corporators. They are, James B. Hannah, D. L. Imbrie, D. McKinney, jr., M. S. Quay, Thomas A. Scott, and J. D. Cameron. Then the further questions arise: Are not these gentlemen already connected with the powerful interest now in possession of the north side of the river? What is their object in seeking to get that of the south side? These are perfectly legitimate subjects of inquiry both for the members of the Legislature and the people of Pittsburgh.

TENNESSEE.

In the fact that five different interests, in the affairs of Tennessee, were represented before the House Reconstruction Committee recently, and that there were not more than two of these interests agreed in any particular view of the situation and its requirements, we may read an argument of much practical strength against any form of Congressional meddling with the business. When the case is so far from being a clear one, members will exhibit a wise discretion in letting it absolutely alone. We have already of legislation quite enough to meet any possible contingency in Southern affairs, short of an armed rebellion, and perhaps enough to manage that, should another one occur. All this body of legislation can be enforced by the Federal authority. Our revenue laws can be faithfully administered, and the Civil Rights Act, itself covering all the social and political ground, demands only an equally faithful vigor in its execution. For anything beyond, the peoples of those States ought to have the largest liberty—in respig all the bad fruits of their own bad self government. We have no call as yet to reconstruct reconstruction.

THE INCOME TAX.

We hear of a wide difference in judgment, touching the continuance of the income tax, between Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Delano. The first decidedly opposes any reduction, but the second thinks that some concession must be made "to the pressure of public opinion" against the tax. The Secretary is right, and his subordinate is not. If any reductions in the revenue are to be in order, public opinion, the judgment of the masses who do the biggest part of the voting, would clearly prefer that the new policy should favor other points of far more general consequence than this matter of a tax upon incomes. Mr. Delano, on the other hand, allows himself to be deceived by the clamor of a portion of the press. Journals in nearly all the large cities demand the omission of this tax, because the influences which control their columns are directly touched by its continuance. But the provincial press is by no means of that way of thinking. And if the question were submitted to a popular vote, the result would be nine to one in favor of keeping on this tax and relieving something else, of greater popular moment, from present burthens. It is possible that the Commissioner reads other newspapers besides those of the larger cities, but it is quite certain that the Secretary has a juster comprehension of the ideas and wishes of the homelier folk. There is more than one district in these States where the sitting member, canvassing for his re-election, will have a hard row to hoe, after he has voted to release this tax, at the expense of a continued impost upon more than one article of prime necessity to all his constituents.

REVELS.

The thirty-minute speech in which the colored Senator from Mississippi made his debut in the debates of that body on the 16th was an effort alike creditable to his own abilities, and in harmony with all the proprieties of the situation. The critic would neither be unkind nor unjust who could specify, if need be, not far from a score of whiter Senators, not one of whom would have done better, and a good many of them not so well as this. Mr. Revels does not appear to have essayed the evolution of any new points in the technical merits of the Georgia question; it is a question upon which nothing new remains to be offered from any quarter. But he knew how to pay a just and striking tribute to the meritorious deservings of a race which some of us have not always been ready to acknowledge. The fidelity with which he has depicted the humble, decent but hopeful patience of the Southern blacks, during that four years of struggle which involved in its final issue their all on earth, must be recognized by such of us as remember the remarkable testimony to the same effect given, a few days since, in a public address, by one of our citizens, a well-known and highly esteemed Democrat.

We shall all of us like this speech of Mr. Revels the better that, avoiding any ambitious flights of oratory and needless repetitions of technical points, he confined himself mainly to a simple but forcible appeal, for his race, to the wise and humane statesmanship of their countrymen. Whether this Mississippian shall be the last or only the first American Senator of color, the figure which was presented in that august Chamber on the 16th of March, 1870, will be hereafter conspicuous in all the annals of the Republic—and that, one which seems destined to be a republic of all mankind.

THE CONSTITUTION—IS IT OBLIGATORY!

On the 15th inst., a bill was presented in the State Senate, to facilitate the construction of the "Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway." On the day ensuing, this bill was amended by adding certain provisions in aid of the construction of three other railways projected in the western portion of the Commonwealth. We print elsewhere the bill as thus amended, its first section exhibiting the measure as first offered, while the second section embodies the added amendment.

The original bill proposed a diversion in the form of an "exchange" of securities of six millions in the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from the Sinking Fund which now holds them—these bonds to be surrendered to the Jersey Shore Company, and its own bonds, to be created for a similar amount, to be guaranteed by existing companies of undoubted credit, and substituted therefor in said fund.

It is evident that the friends of this proposition were fearful of its defeat before the Legislature, and that they seek, by their appeal to the interested good will of western members, to secure a combination which shall triumph over any legislative opposition.

This omnibus scheme, to borrow nine and a half millions from the Sinking Fund, presents a very plain question which must be met on its threshold. Is that diversion or exchange of the property of the Fund to be justified under the letter or spirit of the Constitution? If it be not so prohibited, it would be a mere question of public discretion, as to which we should gladly concur in its generous provision for the special interests of Allegheny and the southwestern counties of the Commonwealth. But, unfortunately, we cannot close our eyes to the solemnly expressed injunctions of the Constitution in all such premises as these. We quote once more its language, (Art. XI, Sec. 4) as follows:

> To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment (1857) create a sinking fund which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum of not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, *or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or of any part thereof*, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds or resources that may be designated by law. The "said sinking fund may be *increased* from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and, *unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection*. NO PART *of the said sinking fund shall be used or* APPLIED OTHERWISE THAN IN THE EXTINGUISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars."

Of the $9,500,000 of securities which this bill proposes to "apply otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt," the entire sum, every dollar, has been derived to that fund from "the proceeds of the sale of the public works" of the State. A part of this amount—$3,500,000—is now itself, in its present form, the result of a diversion, two years since, of an equal amount of the fund property, not "in extinguishment of the public debt," but as a loan, in the form of an exchange of securities, to a corporation. That transaction was clearly unconstitutional. Because no steps have been taken to obtain a judicial decision to that effect, we find that fresh operations of the same sort are now undertaken.

There is no dispute upon three facts: 1st, That these funds have been derived from the sale of the public works; 2nd, That the present proposition, like that of two years since, is an "application" of the funds "otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt;" 3rd, That such "application" is expressly and solemnly forbidden by our fundamental law.

We offer this simple protest against the pending bill, which the constitutional phraseology expresses with a solid force and indisputable significance vastly beyond anything that other language of our own could convey.

We cannot ignore these plain requirements of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, even if we were willing—which we never can be—to eat our own repeated words of protest heretofore, against more than one kindred scheme. Not for a score of railways, enough to rib every highway and valley of Western Pennsylvania with iron, can we be inveigled by interest, or wheedled by specious logic, whoever may chop it, into any form of acquiescence, active or passive, in a palpably unlawful and suicidal violation of the Constitution.

Legislators have taken an oath, which we have not, to uphold that Constitution. Let them, each and all, be judged by their fidelity to that solemn obligation. We sincerely thank Senators Graham and Howard for their steadfast resolution to be faithful and honest in their high trusts, even among so many faithless and —incapable of resisting temptation.

Wm. L. Douglass, convicted of larceny of letters from the Ann Arbor post-office, has been sentenced to two years hard labor in the Detroit House of Correction. "Douglass is a young man of fine manly presence and a prepossessing face and manner. He is apparently about 22 years of age. He served in the army from 1864 until the close of the war. He then studied in an academy in Allegheny, and entered Michigan University in 1868. His aged father—reputed to be a man of means and of the highest standing in the community in which he lives, was in court during the trial, bowed down with sorrow at the spectacle which he was called upon to witness."

Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Delano had quite a long conference recently on the income tax. The Secretary was in favor of the continuance of the tax for the present year, but the Commissioner said that the public pressure for its modification or repeal was so great that he was inclined to favor a reduction of the rate, and also an increase of the exemptions. Both had learned that the Ways and Means Committee were disposed to make a reduction, but not to abolish the tax.

AN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

(From the New World.)

The West Side elevated railway on Greenwich street is now completed for its entire length, from the Battery to Thirtieth street, and it is expected that trains will soon be run on it for the accommodation of the public. There are a few mechanical difficulties yet to be overcome, but they are of a trivial character and will soon be disposed of.

The cars of this road are the same as the ordinary street car, except that they run on eight wheels instead of four, and they are built on coach springs, which rest on a rod at the extreme breadth of the car instead of on the wheels directly. Along the whole length of the car underneath is a series of elliptic springs, the object of which is to catch the first momentum of the rope as it attaches itself to the car, and communicate that motion gradually to it instead of suddenly, which would produce a disagreeable jerk, and would also be liable to break the rope. The attachment has been found to work admirably, the motion of attaching the car being no more than the ordinary motion produced by starting one of the ordinary street cars.

The motive power of the road is supplied by seven engines, with two oscillating cylinders apiece, nine inches in diameter, with fourteen inches stroke, and which are about thirty horse power. These are in vaults underneath the sidewalk, the lower one at the corner of Cortlandt street, and this engine turns a driving wheel, round which passes an endless rope, the other bight of which goes round a cylinder at the Battery. Attached to this rope, at distances of one hundred and fifty feet, are little trucks running on four small wheels and resting on a wooden track underneath the main rails, and in the centre of the space between them. Thus these trucks, passing along the line from the engine to the Battery, right side up, or with the wheels underneath, pass around the cylinder at the Battery and return upside down to Cortlandt street. Then they pass down through an iron pillar having a trace arranged to fit the wheels of the track, around the driving wheel, which is also encircled with a similar track, up through another pillar on to the track toward the Battery again. These trucks are armed with a small slot, to which the car is attached or detached by a lever in front of the car, controlled by the conductor. The rope, with its little trucks, keeps constantly in motion. When it is desired to start the car the conductor moves the lever, and the first truck which comes along catches the car and carries it along with it. If it is desired to stop, a turn of the lever detaches the truck, the brake is applied as in the ordinary street car, except that the brake, instead of being applied to the outer rim of the wheel, is applied to the axle. The wheels of the car are of wood, instead of cast iron, and with a wrought iron tire; this renders the motion of the car nearly noiseless.

Thus it will be seen that there is a certain distance between the two engines where there is no rope, but that distance is not more than fifteen or twenty feet, and the car will readily traverse the distance by its momentum.

One great desideratum will be to have the engines running at exactly the same velocity, so that the trucks in each section may have exactly the same motion, and to effect this a system of governors is to be applied to the engines, and it is the supplying of these governors that is one cause of the present detention. Without these governors, the engine, running only the rope with its small trucks, would require a greater velocity than the one without the car attached.

By an ingenious arrangement the car, as it reaches the extremity of the rope, is detached automatically, or the conductor may, if he chooses, detach it just before it gets to this point, as has been explained, and it then runs on by its own velocity until it passes the other engine, when the other rope comes along and catches it as before; and so easily is this done that a person inside the car, unless his attention is specially called to the fact, is unaware of any change from one rope to the other. The car has been run from one end of the route to the other, and its operation has been highly satisfactory, fulfilling all the expectations of the officers of the company, and running from one end to the other, that is from the Battery to Thirtieth street, in fifteen minutes, which is at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and this is the rate at which it is proposed to run all cars ordinarily.

Another want which the actual working has diclosed, is a connection between the vaults, and wires are now being laid to connect each one with the other along the whole line, and so trifling is the additional strain of the weight of the car upon the engine, that the engineer does not know whether the car has attached or not, not on what point on the road it is. A system of telegraphic signals will be adopted by which all the engineers will be in communication with each other, so that they may govern their engines in harmony.

The number of stations has not yet been determined on, but it is supposed that one for each quarter of a mile will be sufficient. The company have already had several offers of houses for that purpose, and will in a short time decide where they can best be located to suit the convenience of the public. They are perfectly satisfied with the result of the trials thus far made, and confidently expect that the road will be an entire success.

A Vast Immigration Scheme.

The St. Paul *Press* announces that ex-Secretary McCulloch, Senator Carl Schurz and ex-Governor Marshall, of Minnesota, have been selected, and will be invited by the Northern Pacific Railway Company to go to Europe on a mission to organize and stimulate emigration to the line of the road and the settlement of its lands, on a plan more comprehensive and extended than any heretofore devised. The company own every alternate section in a belt forty miles wide, from the head of Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean, equivalent to a strip of twenty miles wide, in all between thirty and forty million acres of land—a territory greater in extent than all New England, and capable of sustaining five millions of people. They have already arranged with German capitalists for all means necessary to the construction of the road with the largest force they can employ. They propose to offer to every immigrant in Europe abundant employment in building the road for the first year or two after his arrival. Whether they assist him in his passage here is not stated. When he has finished his work for the company he is to have a farm of forty, eighty, or one hundred and sixty acres, with a neat frame dwelling house ready erected thereon, and a lot of reasonable size fenced in, all at the expense of the company. It is expected that the surplus wages received for constructing the road will stock the farm and provide the tools, so that every person employed in the construction of the road may, as soon as it is finished, go to raising the crops which it will bring to market. The company will manufacture the houses by the thousand, exactly alike, like the parts of a Springfield rifle or Elgin watch, so that each piece of any one structure will fit into the corresponding piece of any other. They expect in this manner, to secure an abundant and immediate supply of cheap labor, and to immediately enhance the value of their lands by the rapid settling up of the line of their road.

The Youghiogheny Coal Fields.

The Greensburg *Herald* says: "That portion of the western Pennsylvania coal which is being worked on the Youghiogheny river, in the vicinity of Connellsville, it may not be generally known, is perhaps the most productive of any yet fully developed. This is certainly true in regard to the depth of stratum, and richness for coking purposes. If we remember right some veins in that vicinity are eight and nine feet thick. We see no coal coked anywhere else that produces so fine a quality of that article as does the Connellsville coal. And but few, away from that vicinity, are aware of the extent and number of coke ovens now in operation in that region, immediately on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and the quantity they produce monthly. From a reliable detailed statement published of the product of the month of February, we gather that there were ten companies or proprietors, who aggregated seven hundred and forty ovens, in use, producing 921,100 bushels of coke. And the business may be considered only begun. When that road shall have been completed through, and an outlet to market opened eastward to Baltimore direct, and other points on the seaboard, by the shortest route, what will not that trade grow to in extent?"

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Post* says: "In respect to the floral offering tendered him by a lady at the Government printing office, the President blushed, bowed and retired. But when he got out of sight of the ladies, he remarked, 'If I'd been Johnson I should have made a speech.'

The Railway Omnibus.

An act to facilitate and secure the construction of an additional railway connection between the waters of the Susquehanna and the great lakes of Canada and the north western States, by extending the aid and credit of certain corporations to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company.

Whereas, It is a matter of much public importance to the State at large that a railway should be completed at an early date to form an additional connection between the anthracite and bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania, and the great chain of lakes and States west, and thereby develop a valuable portion of the Commonwealth, now without such a highway, and add greatly to the taxable values for State and all other purposes.

And Whereas, It is believed that these desirable objects may be accomplished by the provisions of the annexed bill, and in order to grant sufficient authority for effective aid aforesaid, to secure the same, therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad Company be and they are hereby authorized to execute a first mortgage to the amount of six millions of dollars, in lieu and substitution of the loan said Company have heretofore been authorized to make, which shall cover all their line of railway to be constructed from Jersey Shore to connect with the Buffalo and Washington Railway, as set forth in their charter, with its extensions, rights of way, equipment, engines, cars, machine shops, tools and property of every kind whatsoever, appurtenant to and requisite for the maintenance, management and operation of said road, together with the corporate rights and franchises acquired, and to be acquired, to secure the payment of bonds, as hereinafter provided, each bond bearing interest at five per centum per annum, payable semi annually from and after the first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy, which shall be payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be deposited in the sinking fund of the Commonwealth with the interest thereon for application only to the payment of the public debt. These bonds to be received by the Commonwealth in lieu and substitution of the existing debt of that amount of five per centum bonds that is contracted to be paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and all liens and claims arising in connection therewith, and the said six millions of dollars of bonds shall be received in full satisfaction of the said bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and of all liens and claims arising thereunder, or therefor.

One hundred thousand dollars of said bonds of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo railway company shall be payable each and every year, beginning with the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and so continue annually thereafter until the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

On the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one one million of dollars.

On the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two one million of dollars.

One the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety three one million of dollars.

And all the remaining balance of the entire debt with the interest due thereon shall be fully paid and liquidated on the first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Upon the delivery of the bonds and mortgages as hereinbefore provided, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to deliver to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo railway company the obligations of the Pennsylvania railway company now in the sinking fund or in any way belonging to the Commonwealth, to the amount of six millions of dollars of five per centum bonds, and to cancel and fully satisfy all mortgages or claims of every nature and kind whatsoever existing therefor by legislative enactment, contract or otherwise, in favor of the Commonwealth against said Pennsylvania railway company, and thereupon the entire proceeds that may be realized from the said bonds and claims against the Pennsylvania railroad company shall be applied from time to time by the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo railway company only to the immediate construction and equipment of the said line of railway between the points specified in the act incorporating the said company, and the said main line of railway shall be constructed and opened for public use within three years from the passage of this act. *Provided, however*, That no delivery or exchange of bonds shall be made under the provisions or authority of this act, and no commissioners of the Sinking Fund until a contract for the construction and equipment of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo railway, with responsible parties duly executed, shall be delivered to said Commissioners, and an adequate guarantee for the fulfillment thereof within the time and conditions of this act by the Catawissa and Philadelphia and Reading railroad companies or the Northern Central and Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad companies or by the Philadelphia and Erie, Northern Central and Pennsylvania railroad companies, and also a guarantee in like manner of the payment by said Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo railway company of three hundred thousand dollars interest per annum, as it accrues to the State on the said bonds of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo railway company during the construction of said line of railway and until it is opened for traffic as required by this act.

And said companies or such of them as may join in said guarantee for the purpose of providing additional security to the State as aforesaid are hereby fully authorized and empowered to execute such agreements and obligations under their corporate seals, as may be needful to perfect their said guarantee, as required by this act and as further security to the Commonwealth for the execution of guarantees as hereinbefore provided, the same shall be deemed and taken to be a lien upon the railways, their property and franchises that may enter into the same, and so continue until the conditions thereof are fully complied with.

Section 2. That the three and a half millions of five per centum bonds now in the sinking fund, given by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with all the guarantees therewith, be and they are hereby appropriated for aiding in the development of certain districts of this Commonwealth as hereafter provided.

First, To the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, one million six hundred thousand dollars.

Second, To the Clearfield and Buffalo Railway Company, one million, four hundred thousand dollars.

Third, To the Erie and Allegheny Railway Company, five hundred thousand dollars.

For which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall receive their bonds respectively, bearing the same interest and maturing at the same time as the bonds the Commonwealth now holds in pro rata proportions from each company, all of which shall be secured by a second mortgage upon those lines respectively, their property, franchises and equipment, the said companies limiting their first mortgage to an amount not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars per mile, bearing interest at seven per centum per annum; the proceeds of all bonds received from the Commonwealth under this act to be used only for aiding in the construction and equipment of their roads, all of which bonds and mortgages they are hereby fully authorized and empowered to perfect in the usual form. Upon this being done and the five per centum bonds of said companies delivered to them, the said commissioners of sinking fund are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to deliver to the companies named in this section of this act their respective portions of the bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, now in the sinking fund, or in any way belonging to the Commonwealth, to the amount of three million five hundred thousand dollars of five per centum bonds, and to cancel and fully satisfy all mortgages and claims of every nature and kind whatsoever existing therefor in favor of the Commonwealth against said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and the guarantors thereof, the consent in said guarantors to said transfer first being filed with the Commissioners of the sinking fund, and to relinquish and transfer all and every claim of the Commonwealth against the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company and the guarantors thereof, to the parties receiving the bonds aforesaid.

And the said lines of railway shall be constructed and open for public use within three years from the passage of this act, as follows:

The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway between such point in South Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, and Greensboro', in Greene county, Pennsylvania, by such route as the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company may finally adopt.

The Clearfield and Buffalo Railway, between such point on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad extension in Clearfield county, or other point in said county, and a point of connection with the Buffalo and Washington Railway, in the county of M'Kean, by such route as may, after careful survey, be finally adopted by the Clearfield and Buffalo Railway Company.

The Erie and Allegheny Railway between such point on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, in the counties of Erie or Crawford and the city of Erie, by such route as the Erie and Allegheny Railway Company may finally adopt. *Provided, however*, That no delivery or exchange of bonds shall be made under the provisions or authority of this section of this act by the commissioners of the sinking fund, until a contract for the construction and equipment of said lines of railway respectively with responsible parties duly executed shall be delivered to the said commissioners, and an absolute guarantee for the fulfillment thereof within the time and conditions of this act by a responsible railway company or companies, and also a guarantee in like manner of the payment by the said railway company or companies respectively of all interest as it accrues to the State, on said bonds belonging to the Commonwealth of said companies respectively during the construction of their lines of railway and until they are open for traffic as required by this act; and said company or companies as may join in said guarantee for the purpose of providing security for the said lines are hereby fully authorized and empowered to execute such agreements and obligations under their respective seals as may be needful to perfect their guarantees for the fulfillment of their contract as required by the provisions of this act; and as a further security to the Commonwealth for the execution of the guarantees as hereinbefore provided the same shall be deemed and taken to be a lien on the railway or railways, their property and franchises, that may enter into the same and so continue until the conditions thereof are fully complied with; and the guarantees provided for in this bill shall be taken as an entirety, and no delivery of bonds made until all of the said guarantees are executed in due form for delivery to the Commonwealth.

Soldiers who enlisted in 1861 on the first call of President Lincoln, and who were honorably discharged before the expiration of the term of their enlistment, are entitled to $100 each as bounty. Such was the decision of the Supreme Court pronounced on the 15th.

FOR FINE MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES,

GO TO corner of PENN AND SIXTH, or old St. Clair'ts. — Bathing Sponges, Barbers' Cup Sponges, Fine Toilet Sponges of every description. Also, a full assortment of FRESH DRUGS and CHEMICALS.

Sold at the very lowest prices at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

If there is any one admonition that needs to be more carefully impressed upon the minds of those subject to the ailments of the lungs and pulmonary organs, it is the important fact that attention should be paid to the first beginnings of those diseases. In the start a few doses of such medicines as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will be sure to arrest the disease, and restore, not only the healthy functions of the lungs, but also of the whole body. Of all remedies for diseases of the lungs and contingent organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has stood the test of years of experience, and you cannot find a single person who has ever taken it that will not speak highly of its virtues.

Let any one afflicted with a cough only try one bottle, and as sure as it is taken it will cure them. Dr Keyser has an office attached to his Great Medicine Store, where all manner of chronic diseases are successfully treated, especially those of the lungs and pulmonary organs, and he would respectfully invite those who are suffering and have failed to get relief from other sources, to give his method of treatment a trial.

Not long since, a highly respected gentleman, connected with the newspaper press of the city, called at Dr. Keyser's office and took his medicine, and was cured by less than half a bottle.

Another gentleman, who had coughed all winter, was cured in less than week.

A lady, weakened and attenuated with lung coughing, was seen to bloom into renewed health and vigor, was asked where she got the good medicine that cured her. The answer was, at Dr. Keyser's.

A child, puny and pale and emaciated, was soon cured by a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A lady on Liberty street, whose lungs were far diseased, was restored to perfect health by the continued use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral syrup.

A gentleman next door to Dr. Keyser's Store says he will recommend Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup in all cases; less than half a bottle cured him.

DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE AND MEDICAL OFFICE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET. Office hours until 10 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

FEBRUARY 26.

SINKING SLOWLY.

Diseases that progress rapidly to a crisis are not the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not blast a tree as suddenly as a stroke of lightning, but unless arrested, it destroys it as certainly; and in like manner through a delay, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay. Languor, pallor, emaciation, depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and exhilerant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impulse to the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is re-awakened, the processes of digestion and assimilation are quickened, the quality of blood, the secretions become more natural, and every organ that contributes to the nourishment of the body undergoes salutary changes. By this means the repair of the physical structure is effected and its health and vigor restored. No class of diseases has the beneficial operation of the Bitters been more marked and striking than in those characterized by general debility and nervous prostration. Ladies affected with these ailments find in this most wholesome of all tonics and correctives a safe, and sure means of relief. It is strong to restore and powerful to injure. Such is the uniform testimony of "cloods of witnesses."

NOTICES.

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT and six DIRECTORS of the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK will be held at the Banking House, No. 209 Beaver avenue, on SATURDAY, March 26, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

THOS. H. LIPPINCOTT, Cashier.
ALLEGHENY, March 12, 1870. mh14:td

OFFICE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.—The President and Managers of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Banking House of S. Holmes Evans, northwith.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, March 7, 1870. mh8:td&T

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The time for receiving proposals for the 8th U. P. Church Building has been extended until APRIL 1st, at noon. All bids must be in at that time. Bids can be left at 39 Wood street or 72 Penna. avenue. mh17:td

C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
OFFICE:
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.
mh10:w5

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
NEW ROUTE TO
BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH!

The ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. are now prepared to ship Freight direct to BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, and all points in WESTERN NEW YORK.

For rates, apply to
W. C. MEREDITH, Freight Agent,
Corner Pike and 11th streets, Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
mh8 :w7 General Superintendent.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.

We wish to call the attention of Housekeepers to our large and varied assortment of Solid Silver and Silver Plated Spoons, Forks, Knives, Castors, Butter Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of AMERICAN and IMPORTED CLOCKS, all of which we will sell at GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

WATTLES & SHEAFER
Jewelers,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield Street.
mh12

INDIA RUBBER
BELTING, HOSE AND STEAM PACKING
of the Boston Belting Companies make. A full supply of all sizes. The trade supplied at manufacturers prices.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
mar11 Agents for this city.

FISH, FISH.
Fresh Lake Herring;
" White Fish;
No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel—all sizes pkgs.
Labrador Mackerel;
Round Herring;
Cod Fish;
Trout.
WATT, LANG & Co.'s,
fe8 No. 174 and 174 Wood st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 6c., Short Lengths of Prints.
At 6 1-4c., Dark Prints.
At 8c., Fast Colored Prints.
At 10c., Best Makes Prints.
At 12 1-2c., yard-wide Unbl'd Sheeting.
At 12 1-2c., yard-wide Soft Finish Muslin
Cassimeres, Jeans, Table Linen,
Turkey Red Damask,
Striped and Figured Damasks,
Napkins, Towels,
Shirt Fronts, Handkerchiefs,
Aprons, Kid Gloves,
Neck Ties, &c., &c.,

Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

CASSIMERES!
Excellen
FINE AND DO
BELL & M
(SUCCESSORS TO
No. 21 Fift
A NEW
AT 75 CENTS,
LADIES' GOOD KID GLOVES.
AT $1.00,
Extra Quality Kid Gloves.
The best in the market at that price.
AT $1.75,
Full Assortment all Colors
ALEXANDRE'S GENUINE
KID GLOVES.
JUST OPENED
New Spring Gloves,
New Stockings,
New Embroideries,
AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh16
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.*
mh12
PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "pure carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.
Colors delivered to them, the said commissioners of sinking fund are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to deliver to the companies named in this section of this act their respective portions of the bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, now in the sinking fund, or in any way belonging to the Commonwealth, to the amount of three million five hundred thousand dollars of five per centum bonds, and to cancel and fully satisfy all mortgages and claims of every nature and kind whatsoever existing therefor in favor of the Commonwealth against said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and the guarantors thereof, the consent in said guarantors to said transfer first being filed with the Commissioners of the sinking fund, and to relinquish and transfer all and every claim of the Commonwealth against the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company and the guarantors thereof, to the parties receiving the bonds aforesaid.

And the said lines of railway shall be constructed and open for public use within three years from the passage of this act, as follows:

The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway between such point in South Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, and Greensboro', in Greene county, Pennsylvania, by such route as the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company may finally adopt.

The Clearfield and Buffalo Railway, between such point on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad extension in Clearfield county, or other point in said county, and a point of connection with the Buffalo and Washington Railway, in the county of M'Kean, by such route as may, after careful survey, be finally adopted by the Clearfield and Buffalo Railway Company.

The Erie and Allegheny Railway between such point on the Atlantic and

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.
Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.
Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.

Having purchased over $10,000 worth of the above
DOUBLE WARP ALPACAS,
which for weight, color and finish cannot be excelled, if equalled, the attention of my patrons is invited to them, feeling assured they are the best value I ever had the pleasure of offering them.

The Goods will be received daily until all are delivered
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
CASSIMERES!
t Variety
MESTIC GOODS.
OORHOUSE,
BATES & BELL.)
n Avenue.
STOCK.
PLANING MILL MEN
AND OTHERS,
TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The we

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lecoh, John Floyd.
John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

mh24

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

mh9

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 17, 1870.

Matters in the money market are very dull and unsatisfactory. While everybody feels that, with the decline in gold, values at the stock exchange, no matter whether bonds or stocks, should go down, yet the cliques are trying their best to keep up artificially higher prices This state of things prevents men of means investing at present, and this is the principal cause of the glut of idle money in Wall street. Government bonds are neglected, although they are steadily advancing in Europe, but the low rate of gold and exchange prevents any advance here, while the slightest signs of an upward movement, and 112¾ was once touched to-day, from which the market reacted, closing at 112¼. The opinion in the street is that a break prevails, that gold is going to be put up by the cliques shortly, and in all probability before the first of the month. The indications for the present are that it is not likely that the gold will range below 110 and not above 114 or 115.

Money in our home market is more in demand, but rates are as before, from 8 to 10 per cent. Business dull.

Quotations as corrected by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 112¼; Silver, 109; Eighty-one's, 114¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 110; do 1864, 109; do 1865, 109¼; do 1865, Consols, 108¾; do 1867, 109¾; do 1868, 109¾; Ten Forties, 105¾; Adams Express Company 70½; Merchants Union Express Company, 12¾; American Express Company, 58½; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; New York Central 97¾; Reading, 95¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93½; Ohio & Mississippi, 28½; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 97; Chicago Rock Island & Pacific, 103½; Chicago & North Western, 70¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 85¾; Erie 25¾.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$5,50	$5,60
Paris, per franc	21¼	23
Berlin, thaler	81	83
Frankfort, florins	47	49

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 112¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 114¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 110; do. 1864, 109; do. 1865, 109¼; Ten-Forties, 105¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 108¾; do. do. 1867, 109¾; do. do. 1868, 109¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 112¾; Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 17, 1870.

The further developments in regard to the Wall street forgeries were the chief topic of conversation in financial circles to day. The losses of the banks, it is stated, will reach $100,000, and those institutions are quarrelling among themselves where the loss shall fall. There is a growing uneasiness in regard to the new issue of gold certificates, as they are not so well guarded against alteration as the first certificates. To-day a number of brokers were sending to their respective banks a memorandum of every check they drew, so as to prevent certification of altered checks.

Another forgery involving the loss of $40,000 to a broker has been discovered. A person called upon Charles Anger & Co., with a letter of introduction from their Baltimore correspondent, and gave an order for $40,000 of bonds. The order was executed and the bonds delivered in exchange for a check upon the Ninth National Bank, apparently duly certified. It proved a forgery.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to pass an altered check of Kemp, Day & Co., altered from thirty dollars to $6,625 in a similar manner. The swindlers are not yet discovered.

The gold room was a scene of animation and wide fluctuations this afternoon. At first it was reported the Ways and Means Committee had postponed consideration of the funding bill until after the tariff bill was disposed of. This caused an upward movement in the premium, which was checked and the market afterwards turned downwards by the announcement that Secretary Boutwell was before the Committee pressing the majority of its members to report the funding bill immediately in original shape, including foreign agencies and one per cent. commission. Still later it was reported Mr. Boutwell was in favor of the House pressing the members to pass the bill.

The cotton market was quite animated with a further rise in prices; middlings sold at 22¾ on spot, and 22c for all months to close of cotton year; middlings sold at 23¼ on spot, the advance being caused by covering of contracts by some weak bears who sold cotton short close on the lowest points a short time ago. Rumors of failures among the bears in Liverpool stimulated the covering process.

The money market was more active at 5@6 on call, the former price on Government collaterals; prime discounts at 7@8. Sterling firmer at 8@8¼, with a few bankers willing to draw under a higher rate. Cotton bills have been bought at 7¾, and the supply is decreasing. The gold market was active, with a strong mercantile demand. The price was very strong in the forenoon, rising from 12 at the opening to 13¾, on Washington advices being unfavorable to the passage of the Funding bill. Contrary reports as above noted in the afternoon carried the price down to 12 at the close.

Carrying rates 5@3 per cent., the latter being the latest rate paid. Clearances $42,000,000, representing yesterday's business.

Government steady; Coupons '81, 114¾@115; do.' 62, 110@110¾; do. '64, 109¾@109¾; do. '65, 109¾@109¾; do new, 108@108¾; do. '67, 109¾@109¾; do '68, 109¾@109¾; 10-40's, 105¾@106; currency 6s, 112½@112¾.

State securities dull and heavy; Missouris, 91¾; old Tennessees, 69¾; old Virginias, 72¾; new do, 70; old N. Carolinas, 46; new do, 22¾; Louisiana levee 6s, 74.

Stocks in the forenoon were quiet and heavy, with the chief interest in Northwestern, in which there was a difference of 1@1¼ per cent between regular and seller's option of sixty days. In the afternoon the general market was steadier, active, excited and unsettled, but the prices, however, were close to the lowest point of the day. The earnings of the Erie Road the second week in March show an increase of $47,900 over last year.

Canton, 61; Cumberland, 27; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; Quicksilver, 9; Mariposa, 8; do pref'd, 19; Adams Express, 69¾; Wells, Fargo, 20; American, 58½; United States, 48¾; Pacific Mail, 33¾; N. Y. C. 97¼; Erie, 25¼; prf'd, 43; Harlem, 142¾; Hudson Scrip, 94¾; Reading, 96½; Lake Shore, 86¾; Illinois Central, 140; Pittsburgh, 97; Northwestern, 70¾; do preferred, 85¾; Rock Island; 118¾; St. Paul, 58¼; do. preferred, 72¼; Wabash, 46; de preferred 71¾; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 36; Chicago and Alton, 111; O. & M., 28½; New Jersey Central, 105; C. C. & C., 74; C. C. & I. C., 88¾; St. Joe preferred, 106¼; Pacific R. R. securities, higher; Union stock, 44; Income bonds, 88¾; Land grants, 72½; Central Pacific bonds, 94

Boston prices: Copper Falls, 6; Franklin, 6; Hecla 80; Quincy, 16.

Sub-Treasury balance, gold, $76 639,-906; currency, $3,802,125; general balance, $81,335,842.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 17, 1870.

Our merchandise markets continue dull, unsettled and unsatisfactory, but we still entertain hopes that an improvement is near at hand. A late New Orleans circular says that "since December 15th, pork has declined, 10@12 per cent; sugar, 10 per cent; cotton, 14@15, lard, 15@20; bacon, 18@25, dairy products, 12@15, and gold, 10¾. It is worthy of remark that most of the other articles have declined in their currency price more than gold, seeming to have anticipated the future movement of the disturber of commercial values. The merchant who buys goods low to day, finds them dear to morrow, and for this reason thousands of such consumers order in a small way for immediate wants. This reluctance to accumulate supplies for future use promises a constant consumptive demand in small way during what is usually termed the dull season." This is a item of encouragement to those interested in business here. Every day's experience and observation more and more fully convince us that prudent reliable merchants are to find no encouragement in their business transactions of any magnitude, till fairly settled upon the specie basis."

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged. Common Soda Ash, refined, 4¼@4½. Pearls, 9@9¼; Pots, 7¼.

APPLES—The market less active and under influence of increased arrivals, prices are lower. We now quote at $2,50@3,50 per bbl, for fair to choice.

BUTTER—There is no falling off in the receipts, but with a continued steady demand prices, as yet, are maintained. Prime to choice, 35@35, fancy brands, 37@38 cts.

BEANS—Cannot fairly be quoted above $1,75@2 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $3,00@6,50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2½@2¾ cts.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Western Reserve; 16½c; Hamburg, 17; Ohio Factory 17¼c; Ohio Goshen, 18c; New York Goshen, 19c.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and cannot be quoted above 90 to 95, in store.

CRANBERRIES—Are quoted all the way from $20 to $24 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Demand continues light, while prices are unchanged. Standard brands, in a jobbing way, 24.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull prices unchanged. Apples, 7@8 cts; Peaches at 7¾@8¾for quarters and 9¾@10¾c for halves; pared Peaches, 18@20 Blackberries, 9¾@10c; pitted Cherries, 28@30 cts.

EGGS—Demand fair, and, notwithstanding the arrivals are liberal, prices are maintained; 26@27c.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and no change to make in prices, which are nominal. We quote western flours, in store, at $5@5,50 for spring, and $5,50@6,00 for winter. Rye flour, $5,00.

GRAIN—There is little or nothing doing up to this time and while there is little offering there is not much wanted. We continue to quote good to prime red at $1,10@1,12. Oats dull, though the arrivals have been rather light for several days past; we quote at 40@42@43, buying, and 45@47, selling. Rye is dull and unchanged; offers to buy at 80, and to sell at 85. Corn is dull, though there is not much on the market, and the arrivals online light; may be quoted at 70@72 on wharf and track, and 74@75 in store. Barley is dull and buyers as usual, are very "bearish," some of them arguing that prime spring will sell at 75 inside of 30 days—last sale reported at 80.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged. Sales from country wagons at $15@20 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LARD OIL—No. 1, city brands, $1,27@1,30; No. 2, 85@87.

LIME—Eastern white lime, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SUGAR—Sales at $1,75 in gallon jugs—jugs included.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

POULTRY—We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts, and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

PEAS—$2,25@2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and dull but unchanged. Shoulders, 12¼@12¾c for plain, 13¾@13½c for Sugar Cured Sides, 15½c for Rubbed, and 16½c for Clear. Sugar Cured Hams, 17½c; Breakfast Bacon, 17½c. Lard, in tierces, 15c; and in kegs, 16½c. Mess Pork, $28. Dried Beef, 19@20 cts.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged. sales in store at 50 cts.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; No. 1, 6¾. Oatmeal, $10,50 per bbl; $5,50 per half bbl.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in fair demand with sales at $5,25@5,50, in store, and $8 in first hands. English quoted at $10. Timothy seed scarce and firm at $4,75@5. Flaxseed, but little offering in this market; nominal at $2,12@2,15.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, March. 17, 1870.

CATTLE.

The market, compared with last week, is stronger and more active under the influence of an improved demand, and while there is not much change in prices buyers took hold with less hesitation, and, if anything, the tendency was upward. However, the sales were by no means large, and the market can not be termed an active one, still, as already intimated, it was considerably better than it has been for several weeks. There were several New York and Philadelphia buyers in attendance, including Bright, Dudley, Klemen, Kelly, Martin and Aull, and some of them did what they had not done for several weeks preceding, bought some cattle. Notwithstanding the feeling was better, there is still that want of confidence noted in our last report, and it is not likely that business will be what it ought to be until confidence has been somewhat restored. Eastern buyers, generally, are strongly impressed with the belief that prices are too much inflated and that there must be a reaction, according to their ideas, it is only a question of time, and this, of course, has a tendency to retard business and restrict operations. As already noted, there is not much change in prices, compared with last week; one lot of fancy steers, averaging over 2,000 lbs, brought 9c, but the great bulk of the sales were at 5¼@7¾c.

(We announce with pleasure the marriage, on March the 8th, of W. A. Campbell, late the popular and genial purveyor of the Central Stock Yards, to Miss Jennie Lillibridge, a beautiful and accomplished lady, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio. The best wishes of a host of friends follow Will and his bride wherever fortune may lead them.)

THURSDAY, MARCH 10TH.

No.	Av.	Price.
Rosenbaugh to E. Kalz	7	7,70
Hazliwood, J. B. & McClure	21	19,850	5 75
H. L. & Co. for R. S. Cook	4	5,980
FRIDAY, MARCH 11TH.		
H. L. & Co. for Thos. Moore	18	18,470	6 00
" " " McDaniel & Co	39	39,950	6 60
Hedges & Taylor for Scheiber, Hall & Co	18	20,750	7 00
Orr & Williams for Christ	48	50,940	7 25
" " " R. & K	18	21,740	7 37½
Haselwood & Bro for Bruning	16	17,220	7 00
" " " Emminger	2	2,900	5 00
" " " "	17	17,820	6 00
E. W. Maner to G. Haddon	16	17,660	6 10
Coulter to Agnew	6	4,470
SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH.		
H. L. & Co. for Shields	2	1 720	6 00
" " " "	36	37,640	6 40
" " " "	19	19,150	6 00
" " " "	11	12,130	5 80
TUESDAY, MARCH 15TH.		
Orr & Williams for J. Doutan	18	20,700	6 50
Hedges & Taylor for R. & T	11	8,750	5 50
" " " "	19	17,980	5 75
" " " "	17	17,850	6 60
" " " Stacey	6	7,420	7 00
H. L. & Co. for O. Berry	4	4,670	7 62½
" " " J. C. Forbes	5	5,980	6 62½
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16TH.		
John Cullen to Dudley	10	12,040	7 00
Haselwood & Bro for Stamp	6	6,660	6 50
" " " Kindig	8	9,080	7 85
Hedges & T. for J. Hall	11	11,740	7 62
" " " "	1	1,470	6 75
" " " Heskett	18	19,600	7 87
" " " "	2	2,480	6 00
" " " Shipton	16	17,420	6 50
" " " Rankin	15	16,180	6 50
" " " Herr & Criffi	18	20,180	6 50
H. L. & Co. for Sweeter	4	5,430	7 00
" " " Sweeter	5	6,340	7 12½
THURSDAY, MARCH 17TH.			
H. L. & Co. for A. B. Grey	18	19 700	7 10
" " " Eliger	2	2,260	7 00
" " " "	2	2,040	7 00
" " " Bush	15	17,940	7 00
" " " "	2	2,220	6 00
Hedges & T. for J. Hall	1	1,130	6 50
" " " "	15	17,580	7 50
" " " Maxwell	18	18,680	7 50
P. Acker to T. Lamb	7	7,560	6 75
" " " P. Kleman	10	9 830	5 75
J. McCauly to Hamilton	2	2,240	7 50
" " " Tomer	2	2,410	7 50
" " " Hill	2	2,210	7 50
" " " Reichardt	2	2,210	7 50
" " " Briggs	2	2,200	7 50

HOGS.

The market is more active and stronger than last week, especially the lighter grades, such as are usually bought for shipment to New York. The arrivals of all grades continue light, scarcely sufficient to meet the demand, and but for this prices could not be sustained, as buyers are nearly all very "bearish," and if they only had the chance, would take great pleasure in forcing a decline of another cent or two per pound. New York hogs, compared with last week are ½ to ¾ of a cent higher, with a demand fully up to supply even at the advance. Philadelphia hogs, remain about same as last week, selling at 8¼@8½, some few lots of fancy at 9,60, while Yorkers sold at 9@9¼.

SHEEP.

The arrivals were unusually light this week, and with a full attendance of buyers, both from Philadelphia and New York, and a brisk demand, prices compared with last week, are from ½@¾c higher. To day there were none in the pens unsold; excepting three car loads, which were held at a price considerably above the market; nor was the advance confined to the best sheep, as all grades sold quicker and at higher prices than last week. Some sales were sold at $2,00@5,00 per head, and common to fancy 4¾@7¼ cts per pound. E. H. Davis bought a drove of 157 head, averaging 113 lbs, at 7¼c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March. 17, 1870.

A good deal has been said time and again about Cleveland in connection with the oil business, that she was and is in a fair way of eclipsing Pittsburgh, or in other words, that she will soon be able to monopolize the business. These assertions have been made so often, and, that too, without contradiction, that some people, not very well posted in oil matters, have began to be impressed with the belief that there is truth in them. That in some respects she has the advantage of Pittsburgh, particularly in the matter of freights to the sea board, we believe is conceded, but this will only be temporary, while in other respects Pittsburgh has advantages and facilities which Cleveland does not enjoy. To show that the refining interest there is not so bright as some have been led to believe, and that it is not the result if any, better condition than it is here, we will refer to an operation in property there recently, which will fully cover the ground. A very large refining establishment was not there recently sold, to have cost close on to $200,000; some of the partners in the concern were bought out by the remaining partners, at the rate of $50,000 for the refinery and forty acres of valuable ground. If this oil business was in such a prosperous condition there, as has been represented, it is not likely that the partners in this large concern would have sold out at such a sacrifice. Bad and all as our business looks here, we are pretty sure that none of our refiners would sell at such a loss, and once we get anything like a decent rate of freight to the sea board, Pittsburgh will continue to carry the horns.

CRUDE.

The crude market continues very dull and weak, though prices are nominally unchanged. Spot or seller March is still quoted at 11¾@12: April till July, 12; and buyer all year 14¾.

REFINED.

Also, continues dull and prices continue to decline. Sale of 1,000 bbls April at 28¾; and 1,000 buyer all year at 30¾. Buyer until August 29@29½; until September 29½; April to September 28; May to October, 28½, bid; and May to December 29.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R. Cosmos 1,304, 304, on account A V R R; J Wilkins 320, on account Pittsburgh and Boston Pet Co.

Total ..... 624 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R. A. L. Reed 250 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & S. 251 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total refined ..... 501 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton firmer; sales of 2800 bales, at 23c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 7305 bbls; market dull and in buyers' favor; sales of 5400 bbls, at $4,50@4,65 for "superfine State and western, $4,70@5,60 for extra State, $4,65@5,60 for extra western, $5,25@6,30 for white wheat extra, $4,75@6,00 round Hoop Ohio, $5,30@6,15 for extra St. Louis and $6,20@8,50 for good to choice do. Rye Flour quiet; sales of 200 bbls at $4,40@5,30. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky unchanged; sales of 500 bbls at 90@95c for western free, chiefly 91½c, and 50 bbls patent iron bound at 97½c. Wheat: receipts 12,564 bush; market dull and a shade lower; sales of 29,000 bush, at 95c for rejected spring, $1,12@1,17 for No. 2 spring, $1,25@1,27 for winter red and amber western and $1,60 for white State. Rye quiet. Barley heavy; sales of 12,000 bushels at 75@85c for two rowed State, and 95@$1 for Canada Western. Barley Malt quiet, with sales 2,600 bush State at 90c. Corn: receipts 8,500 bush; new scarce and 1c better, with sales 29,000 bush at 88@97c for new mixed western, $1,00½ for new yellow western, $1,01 for new yellow Jersey and $1,02 for new round yellow. Oats: receipts 8,250 bush; market firmer and more active, with sales 48,000 bush at 54@54½c for western in store, 56c for do. afloat, and 60@62c for Ohio and State. Rice dull. Coffee dull. Sugar steady, with sales 900 hhds Cuba at 9¼@10c, and 70 boxes Havana at 10c. Molasses dull. Hops quiet. Petroleum quiet at 14¾c for crude and 28¼@28¾c for refined. Linseed Oil quiet. Pork firmer, with sales 400 bbls at $19@20 for prime and $22 for prime mess; also sales 1,150 bbls mess seller April and May at $25,87@26. Beef quiet, with sales 160 barrels at $10@12 for new plain mess; $14@17,50 new extra tierce mess; tierce beef steady at $10,25 prime mess $23@28; India mess $28@30; beef hams inactive; sale 110 bbls at $28@32; new cut meats steady; 550 packages sold at 10¾@12c for shoulders, hams 14@15c, middles quiet and steady, 165 boxes Cumberland cut 12½c, short ribbed and long clear 13¾@16c. Lard is a shade firmer; sales 425 tierces at 13¾@14¼c for steam, kettle rendered 14¾@15¼c; also 100 tierces steam, seller April and May. Butter is steady and quiet at 14@26; Cheese dull at 14@16¼c. Turpentine quiet. Freights to Liverpool steady; shipments per sail 120,000 bush wheat at 30c.

Latest—Flour closed dull and slightly in buyers favor. Wheat dull and heavy, at $1,10@1,14 for No. 2 spring, and $1,24 @1,27 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats is fairly active and firm, at 54½c for western in store, and 60 @62c for new Ohio. Corn is very quiet, at 92@97c for new mixed western. Pork quiet, at $26 for mess. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm, with a fair demand; boxes nominal. Lard dull and unchanged. Eggs steady at 26@27c.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Tobacco in good demand but offerings are small. Corn dull, unchanged; sales at 70@72c. Hemp dull and unchanged. Flour inactive with only order business; spring ranges at $5,50@4,12, fall superfine at $4@4,17½, X at $4,20@4,60, XX at $4,50@4,85, XXX at $5@5,50. Wheat in very sulk. No. 2 spring inspected at 82, No. 2 red fall at $1,03, No 1 do at $1,10, choice at $1,20. Corn firmer and better; sales at 77@78c for mixed yellow, 80@83c for white. Oats higher at 53@54c. Barley firmer at 90@ 95c for Minnesota. Rye, nothing doing. Whisky held at 92c; no sales. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and business small. Pork $26,25@26,50 for the latter for heavy. Dry Salt Shoulders 9¼c. Clear Sides 14½c. Bacon: no demand for shoulders; loose clear sides sold at 14¾c; packed do. 15½c; sugar cured hams 17¾@18c. Lard nominal at 13¼@13½c. Hogs dull and lower at 7¼@8¾c. Receipts—Flour, 2600 bbls; wheat, 2400 bush; corn, 4600 bush; oats, 1,600 bush; barley, 400 bush; rye 200 bush; hogs, 130 head.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Eastern exchange unchanged. Flour more active; sales of spring extras at $4,50@4,75. Wheat ¾c lower; No. 1 quiet at 83¼@84c, No. 2 fairly active, ranging at 76@77½c for regular and fresh, closing 76¼@76½c for regular; this afternoon No. 2 was dull at 74@75c. Corn quiet; sales of No. 2 at 71¾ @72½c, closing at 71¾c, no grades at 60 @63c; this afternoon the market was dull at 71¾c for No. 2, and 58@63c for no grade, 67@68c for new. Oats dull and ¼ @¾c lower, closing at 36¼@36¾c for No. 2. Rye regular, active, firmer and ½c higher, closing at 65¾ @66c for No 2 Barley inactive and nominal. Provisions dull, closing at $25 50@ 26 for mess pork, 13¾c for lard, 9c for dry salted shoulders, 12c for rough sides, and 13@13¾c for short rib middles loose. Nothing doing in dressed hogs. Receipts Sat 24 hours: 2973 bbls flour, 10,500 bus wheat, 15,641 bus corn, 3100 bus oats, 677 bus rye, 436 bus barley, 1142 hogs. Shipments: 2616 bbls flour, 24 870 bus wheat, 5896 bus corn, 1053 bus oats, 1192 bus barley, 1623 hogs.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—Tobacco active but unchanged, with sales of 126 hhds. Cotton looking up, with sales of 48 bales low middlings at 20c. Flour dull, with sales of extra family at $5. Grain steady. Wheat $1,10@1,20. Corn 95c. Oats 62c. Rye 90c. Provisions dull and nominal. Mess pork $26,50. Bacon; shoulders 11¾c, clear rib 15¼c and clear sides 15¾c. Bulk shoulders 10¼c, clear rib 14¼c and clear sides 14¾c. Lard, prime tierces, 12c. Hams, sugar cured, 18¾c. Whisky, none in market.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Flour unchanged: extra $4,60@4,75; family $5@ 5,50. Wheat dull: winter red $1,08@1,10. Corn dull and lower; white 76@78c; mixed 73@76c. Rye quiet but steady at 82@88c. Oats dull at 50@54c. Barley in moderate demand and market firm; choice fall held at $1,08@1,10; No 1 do, $1,05; spring 95c@$1,05. Cotton firmer, holders asking higher rates; sales middling at 21@21¼c. Tobacco in good demand and market firmer under light receipts sales 32 hhds at $4,15@5,25. Whisky held at 91c for wood bound and 92c for iron bound, but in light demand. Provisions dull and easier: mess pork held at $26@26 25, with sales choice city brands at latter rates; bulk meats 9¼c for shoulders, 13¾@14c for rib; clear rib and clear sides; bacon shoulders 10¾c, sides 14¾@14¾c for clear rib and 15¼@15¾c for clear; sugar cured hams 16¾@17¾c; lard held at 13¾@14c.

CLEVELAND, March 17.—Flour heavy for country brands, with sales white fancy extra $5,75@6,25, red double extra $5@5,50; amber double extra $5@5,50; spring double extra $4,75@5,25. Buckwheat flour dull at $3,50@3,90. Rye flour dull at $4,75@5,00 per bbl. Wheat dull and held at $1,10 for No. 2 red and $1,04 for No. 2. Corn held firm at 77c per new. Petroleum dull and inactive, but unchanged. Refined held at 24¼@ 25c; retail lots 27@28c; crude dull at $5,60.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Flour—low grades declined 25c; super $4 25@ 4 50; extra $4 62@6 25. Wheat very quiet; red $1 23@1 25; white $1 40. Rye 93@95c. Corn—white 83c. Oats in fair demand at 55@56c. Provisions dull; mess pork 19@19½c; refined 26c. Mess pork $26. Lard 14¼@14½c. Whisky dull at $1@1 91.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Live hogs firm and steady and 50c higher, selling at $8 50@8 75 for common, $8 50@8 50 for fair to medium, $8@9 25 for good to choice and $9 50 for fancy. Cattle quiet and steady at $4 50@5 25 for cows and light steers, $5 62½@6 35 for fair to medium, and $6 40@7 for good shipping steers.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—Cotton firmer and demand fair at 21½c; receipts 653 bales; exports 4,015. Flour unchanged. Corn 98@$1. Oats 58@60c. Bran $2@2½. Lard 15@17c. Pork $23. Bacon nominal and dull; shoulders 11c; sides 15c.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; Penna. red $1 20@1 27 and receipts small. Corn by Dr. White 91@ 93c; yellow 92@93c. Oats 53@54c. Rye firm; western $1 05. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 97c.

NASHVILLE, March 17.—Cotton active with low middlings at 20c; good ordinary 19c; stock 8,020 bales.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The weather is dry and fine with a fair business. The market is still unsettled, that is prices irregular. Brown drills, such as Lacoma, Lyman B and Great Falls, are 1@1½c lower. Williamsatic and Hadley spool cotton threads are reduced to 75c and all imported brands like Coates and Sterling now sell at 80c. The coarsest jeans, such as Bates, sell at 14c. Saxony jeans and Ramage 16c. Pepperell 10c and Lisconia 14c. Heavy brown sheetings are depressed, Atlantic L 15¼c, do H 13c, do R 12c, do V 12¾c, Pacific Pacific H 13c, do R 12c, do V 12¾c, Pacific H 13c, do R 12c, do V 12¾c, Pacific H 13c, do R 12c, do V 12¾c,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

To Let—Rooms.

From the first of April, two well finished rooms suitable for offices, second story front in GAZETTE building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. Call at GAZETTE Counting Room, 84 and 86 Fifth avenue.

Commission Received.—The commission of Robert Potter as Notary Public of North Fayette township has been received at the office of Recorder Hunter.

Alumni Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Alumni of the U. P. Theological Seminary of Allegheny will be held in the chapel of the Seminary on next Tuesday, the 22d inst., at two o'clock P. M.

Notwithstanding the snow, the trains from the east were all on time yesterday. The emigrants were generally in a happy mood, which was all attributed to St. Patrick's Day.

Notice.—If William and John Algeo will address or call upon their sister, Martha Algeo, at No. 471 Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y., they will hear of something to their advantage.

George Hincle made information before Mayor Callow yesterday charging George Shafer with disorderly conduct, alleging that Shafer called at the residence of the deponent, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, and made sundry threats and heaped much abuse on his character.

That yesterday was St. Patrick's day, we had an undeniable proof, as on every day of public celebrations. A certain class must go beyond the limit of mere rejoicing and become hopelessly drunk as a means to exhibit their zeal for the cause. Some thirty of these followers of Bacchus passed the night behind the bars of the watch house.

It Pours.—Last evening, about ten o'clock, as Wm. Sarver, a member of the police, was passing along Fourteenth street, Mrs. Wilson emptied on the head of that officer from her residence a pail of water, at the same time making use of improper language and heaping epithets upon his altogether unbecoming a lady. Sarver made information against her before Alderman Fetterhoff, and she gave bail for a hearing to-day on a charge of assault and battery.

Messrs. Strickler and Morledge, of the Iron City Spice Mills, call attention to their Excelsior Roast Coffee, in pound packages, roasted from sound coffee and warranted the best in the market. They also put up a ground coffee in one-half and one pound packages, on which they offer a reward of $500 in gold for any adulteration found in it. They keep constantly on hand pure spices, in large or small packages, as purchasers may require. For sale by all grocers.

Presbyteries.—The Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church will meet in the R. P. Church, near New-Galilee station, on the first Wednesday of April at eleven o'clock A. M.

The United Presbyterian Presbytery, of Monongahela, will meet in East Liberty on Tuesday, the 29th instant, for the purpose, *inter alia*, of installing the Rev. R. B. Ewing pastor of the congregation of that place.

Violence Threatened.—John Rech, having in his possession some money belonging to Henry A. Shafer converted it to his own use, it appears, which state of affairs agitated Henry until he sought an interview with John, which interview was far from being a satisfactory one, as John threatened to break every bone in his body and carve him up in a manner altogether unpleasant to Henry, and fearing his threats an information was made before Alderman Taylor, in which the deponent sets forth the charge of larceny by bailee and assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

Temperance Lecture.

The lecture of Rev. J. B. Dunn, of Boston, in the Third Presbyterian church last evening, was listened to by a select and intelligent audience. The Rev. gentleman handled his subject in a masterly manner and gave entire satisfaction, as was evident from the attention he received.

It is not often that our citizens have the pleasure of listening to one who is, in every way, so well qualified to discuss this subject. He showed conclusively that a great responsibility rests upon the church in this Temperance Reform, and he hoped it would not prove recreant to its trust.

Our only regret is that a larger audience was not present. The eminent ability of the man, and his eloquent manner of presenting this important matter to his hearers should draw a crowded house. Mr. Dunn, will speak again in the same church this evening at half past seven, and we can assure our readers that they will enjoy a literary treat if they will go and hear him. We bespeak for him a full house.

Gas Inspection.

The machinery required for the inspection of gas and gas meters by the inspector is rapidly arriving, and will in a week or so be ready for operation. Considering the vast amount of very minute calculations to be made in the construction of this class of machinery, it is creditable to the energy of our inspector to be able to be ready for operation in so short a a space of time. It required a year to get the Ohio and Massachusetts inspectors to prepare their machinery for successful working. The machinery now received is a fine Photometric apparatus, manufactured by the American Meter Company, of Philadelphia, and two meter provers of the best workman ship, made by the Hysams Meter Company of this city. All that is now required is the cubic feet measure, being made by Messrs. E. S. Ritchie & Sons, of Boston, with which all the other instruments are to be tested as to their accuracy. The testing of the various machines will require a week or ten days time to accurately ascertain their correctness. The inspector intends giving due notice as soon as he is prepared for business.

Railroad Transportation.

The National Pipe Company.

We mentioned a few days ago the success of this company in its competition for sundry large contracts for pipe for gas and water companies in Cincinnati and elsewhere.

We learn that the enterprising proprietor, Mr. William Smith, has concluded a contract with the Gas Company of this city for some 50,000 worth of pipe. This, with other outstanding engagements, embraces some sixty miles of pipe to be delivered by the first day of April. An impression of the quality of the work turned out by Mr. Smith is afforded by the preference accorded his work by public authorities and competent scientific inspectors employed by those authorities to aid in the selection of good pipe.

The capacity of the National Pipe Company and its promptitude in executing orders, however extensive, are evinced by the brevity of the period—only thirty days—with which fifty or sixty miles of pipe of all sizes are shipped to their destination. We are glad to see such enterprise and skill as that of Mr. Smith appreciated and rewarded by a liberal patronage from an enlightened public.

An Appeal for the Allegheny Relief Society.

The ladies of the Allegheny Relief Society are compelled to appeal through the press to the charity of the community. Our funds are exhausted; we are heavily in debt; want and starvation stares us in the face, and we are powerless to relieve. The early part of the winter being unusually mild, but little demand was made on private contributions—none through the public channels. But during the past few weeks the weather has been severe, and suffering to continue so. Employment, under a very depressed state of business, has been and is very difficult to obtain, more so than even during the winter of 1868-9. Our wants are urgent; no time must be lost. We must have money, or many must suffer the pangs of cold and hunger. Can a christian community listen to this plain unvarnished statement of facts, and fail to respond to our call? Could they look with cold, unpitying eye on shivering nakedness, ragged want, and starving misery? Brought face to face, we know they could not. We bring these miserable sufferers to the public notice, and we pray they will show them mercy as they hope for mercy themselves. Give us of your overflowing means, and you will scatter blessings broadcast through the community. "Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"

Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Dr. Treyor, corner of Anderson and Lacock streets, or to Mrs. Felix R. Brunot, corner of Union and Stockton avenues.

"THE DAY WE CELEBRATE."

Anniversary of St. Patricks Natal Day —Honors to the Memory of the Revered Saint—How the Occasion was Remembered—Erin's Sons in Line—Grand Procession, Music, Eloquence and General Hilarity. "Erin go Bragh."

We shall not afflict our readers this morning with an extended biography of Erin's illustrious patron Saint. They are familiar (if not the ignorance is unpardonable) with the main facts and events, in the remarkable life of St. Patrick, and of the work which made his name revered and immortal. It is well known that away back in the gray dawn of history, about the year 372 the wonderful child was born. What country can claim his birth, cannot be told—but that he grew in wisdom as in years; was taken to Ireland and passed the earlier years of his youth in menial toil, as a swineherd; acquainted himself with the habits, customs and language of the people; passed through a severe discipline from deacon to priest, and finally to Bishop; Erin was his especial care; that he performed a work which looked at now seems marvellous as the accomplishment of one man, and that he won the undying veneration of all Erins sons and daughters through the generations from the time of his advent, which seems increasing with the lapse of age;—these are all known and recognized as well as any historical facts can be received. It is not to be wondered at then that the recurrence of a time which calls up vividly the remembrance of the deeds and toils of the good man, should be an occasion for general rejoicing, and that fitting honors should be paid to his memory as expressive of the love and gratitude of those who have reaped in these later times, the benefit of his labor and life.

Formerly Pittsburgh, although containing many representatives of Erin and admirers of the Saint, has for some reason been somewhat direlect in this matter; but within the past two or three years the occasion has elicited more enthusiasm, and the anniversary has been more highly honored. Three years ago the first public demonstration was made, but it was not until the recurrence of yesterday's celebration that the day could be said to have been, as it should, be honored.

Public interest outside of those directly engaged was excited in the movement by the efforts which were put forth to render the demonstration a success worthy of the cause and the people in whose hands it had fallen.

When the time arrived, yesterday, it was therefore with more than usual interest that the result of the movement was looked for.

The preparations were of the most complete character. The day was not all that could be desired, as the falling snowflakes and the whistling, piercing breezes were not conducive to the health or comfort of any who had anticipated engaging in the feature of the day's celebration—the parade. As it was, however, the weather seemed powerless to mar the success of the affair. People were moving early and lively, and the morning hours gave evidence that something unusual was on the tapis. By noon the interest seemed to be centering in a section of the city where was to be seen the first great feature of the day.

THE PROCESSION.

The grand procession formed in line on Grant street, right resting on Seventh avenue, and at one o'clock moved off in the following order:

Chief Marshal, JOHN A. STRAIN,
With Aids on Horseback.
Four Horse Carriage, containing
Orator of the Day and
Officers for the
Meeting.
Squad of the Metropolitan Police.
Great Western Brass Band.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, numbering
Eight hundred Men in Uniform,
preceded by th Flag
of Erin."
McClure Brass Band.
Delegation from Robinson township
in Citizens Dress.
St. Cecilia's (Elizabeth) Silver Cornet Band.
Delegations from Fifth and 15th Wards,
Pittsburgh, Citizens Dress.
Iron City Brass Band.
Citizens from Pittsburgh, Allegheny
and vicinity, with Badge.
St. Cecilia's Silver Cornet Band
of St. Paul's Cathedral,
handsomely uniformed.
Mounted Men Uniformed and numbering
Five hundred, under command of
Thos. F. Shane, Esq., as
Marshal.
A long line of citizens containing
Ladies and Children.

It was difficult to estimate the number of men in line but it could not have fallen much short of 2,000. Everybody wore a badge, while some of the men, especially the Hibernian fraternity and the mounted men made a handsome appearance with sashes, tastefully trimmed, and the regulation military cap. The aids were attired in black suits, soft hats with green feathers and green scarfs, white gloves, and each carried a baton. The full uniforms of the different bands, added in great measure to the brilliancy of the display, and the music enlivened and awakened enthusiasm.

The sidewalks were lined with spectators, and as the procession moved along in many places it was greeted with cheers, waving handkerchiefs and every evidence of enthusiastic interest. Owing to some unavoidable delay in starting, it was found necessary to shorten the proposed route somewhat, so that it was embraced in the following line:

Right resting on Seventh avenue, countermarching up Grant street to Webster, up Webster to Washington, along Washington to Wylie, up Wylie to Logan, down Logan to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Wood, down Wood to Water, along Water to Penn, up Penn to Sixth street, along Sixth to Suspension Bridge, over Bridge to Federal street, Allegheny, up Federal to Ohio, along Ohio to Anderson, down Anderson and across Hand street Bridge to Liberty street, along Liberty to Wood, down Wood until it stopped

AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

At this place the police formed in line on either side of the door and the members of the procession filed in, other spectators being prevented from entering until the participants in the celebration had been accommodated. The seats in the interior of the Hall had been cleared away, leaving the main floor unencumbered. While the Hall was being filled the several bands engaged in the line added a very attractive and enthusiastic feature to the programme by discoursing alternately their most soul inspiring selections. In this exercise the Great Western led off, followed by the St. Cecelia Silver Corne', (St. Pauls Cathedral Band,) Iron City, and Birmingham Silver Cornet Bands.

When all had gathered in the hall the Chief Marshal, John A. Strain, Esq. called the meeting to order, when an organization was effected with the following officers:

President, R. H. Kerr; Vice Presidents, Messrs. John H. Hay, R. C. McDonough, Peter O'Neil, Wm. Linn, and Dr. E. Donnelly; Secretaries, Reporters of the press.

Col. Kerr now came forward and said: My friends and ladies and gentlemen, this is the first time I have had the pleasure of addressing you on the occasion of the sixty-third anniversary of my own birthday. It is a day which I have not failed to celebrate for forty-two years. And now as I am called upon to preside over your meeting, I will say a few words only before I introduce the orator of the day. To ensure command of my feelings I have jotted down a few remarks, brief and pithy, which I will with your permission read to you.

It is with pleasure I accept the pleasing duty of presiding on this interesting occasion. I am highly complimented in presenting to you the orator of the day. But before I name that gentleman allow me to say a word with regard to the honored and cherished name we commemorate. It is proper that we should assemble on this day of days in testifying our respect for the Apostle of Ireland. Without attempting to anticipate what may fall from the lips of my eloquent young friend I will but briefly refer to the extraordinary and valued career of that great and good man. St. Patrick's apostleship in Ireland lasted for about sixty years, and during the time he erected or caused to be erected a church for every day in the year, consecrated as many bishops and ordained three thousand priests. When we take into consideration the labor performed in introducing the Christian religion among a pagan people, not only in Ireland, but in Scotland, we must all admit the vast services rendered, and low in honor at the shrine of greatness. No man more revered, or whose memory is so fresh in the heart of hearts of the Irish, than the venerated Saint. There is scarcely a family in that land or building from it, but what has a Patrick. Cities, towns and churches are named for him. You might as well attempt to dim the sunlight of Heaven as to oraliy the lustre of St. Patrick's fame. No country can properly claim him. He was the boon of Heaven to the human family.

Then it is the duty of all Irishmen to keep in remembrance this day, and transmit it to posterity as one worthy to be respected. We should assemble yearly, and make the welkin ring with the swelling chorus of our mingled acclamations to high heaven in commemoration of our own patron saint of "*Erin go Bragh.*" [Applause.] I greet ye all in the ancient language of my own native country, and bid you welcome with a "*cead mile faultie rah,*" (applause) and in the expressive words of the saint, "*cuas dum spiro fide*" (whilst I breathe I trust in the cross). I now have the satisfaction of presenting to you Alex. Cochran, Esq., the son of an Irishman. [Great applause.]

THE ORATION.

After the applause had subsided Mr. Cochran came forward and commenced his oration. He paid a fitting tribute to the memory and fame of the honored and revered Saint and then briefly reviewed his life and the influence he had on the past and present history of Ireland. After dwelling upon this point at some length the speaker continued his remarks, as appropriate to the occasion, on the wrongs and oppressions to which the "unhappy people of Erin" had been subjected by a tyrannical government from the earliest to the present times. He closed with an earnest appeal for unity among the people of Ireland, whether at home or abroad, and predicted that if they but emulated the bravery, the unity and the perseverance which inspired every man fighting for his liberty that it would not be long ere Ireland was freed from her thraldom. The orator's remarks were full of instruction and eloquence, and at times were received with a genuine and hearty applause, which attested the feeling with which his sentiments were re-echoed by his hearers. At the close he was greeted with rousing cheers, which was followed by a motion, unanimously carried, for the printing of the oration in pamphlet form for distribution.

The band again enlivened the proceedings with music, during which the Chairman danced a hornpipe with surprising grace, spirit and agility, which elicited unbounded merriment and laughter.

Dr. Donnelly was now introduced to the audience and made a brief but animated address, in which he referred to the celebration of St. Patrick's day three years ago, and the astonishment with which the people then looked upon Irishmen wearing the green and marching in line. It had been years before such a thing had been witnessed before. But progress had been made, and the third celebration, he was proud to say, was one of the finest displays he had ever seen in Pittsburgh, one in which every participant might feel proud. It had been remarked that no Fenians were in line, and he wished to say that he had not ordered them out as a body because he wished to have the procession entirely free from partizanship. Although no Fenian appeared in uniform, yet there were marching in a line, brave and true Irishmen who had the cause of Ireland at heart, and were ready to strike a blow whenever it was necessary. He urged them all to get a rifle and a supply of ammunition and hold these in readiness at any moment, for the time was coming and perhaps it was not far off when they would be called into requisition for the redemption of Ireland. (Applause)

In closing the speaker referred to the late edict of the Pope in relation to Irish affairs, and said that no bull could take away the liberty of Ireland. The people there would fight just as bravely as they ever had for their liberties. He had no disrespect for His Holiness, and yet with all due reverence must say that all the Bulls from the Vatican could not make him love England and hate Ireland. (Applause.) He hoped the day was not far distant when a blow would be struck in the cause. Every Irishman should remember to have all things ready when called upon—ready to march under the green flag to victory and freedom or death. (Cheers.)

At the close of his remarks the Doctor grasped the flag from the hands of the standard bearer on the stage and waved it toward the audience—an action which was received with deafening applause.

John A. Strain, Esq., now came forward and made a brief speech. He thanked the Irish representatives for the honor conferred upon him by their selection as Chief Marshall, put a merited tribute to the good order which had prevailed throughout the demonstration and expressed his gratitude for the manner in which all of his orders had been carried out. He had labored for the success of the celebration and felt proud of the results achieved.

But while rejoicing over the pleasantries of the day, he felt impelled by a sense of right to take exception to the remarks of his last speaker, and denounce them as uncalled for and out of place. The demonstration had nothing to do with Fenianism or the Pope. It was not partisan in any respect. All nationalities were represented, and all who could sympathize with their object were invited to join in. It was sought also to bear it from a religious bias. An evidence of their success in this respect was seen in the fact that a gentleman of different religious belief from himself had been called upon to preside, and the orator of the day, had also been selected from another religious denomination. He thought the attempt to censure the cause, simply because Pope aided it or out of order. He would not allow his church, and the church of his parents and ancesters, to be rebuked or slurred over. He was taught in that worship, and believed in that worship, and would stand by it. [At this point the gentleman was interrupted, but several calls of "go on, go on," induced him to proceed.] He animadverted severely upon the remaks of Dr. Donnelly, and urged decided objections to allowing the demonstration to be thus marred by any remarks of a sectional or partizan spirit.

This was the only incident which detracted from the harmony of the occasion, and for a few minutes ruffled the pleasant feeling which had existed during the day. The little excitement it raised, however, quieted down without any further manifestation.

At the conclusion of Mr. Strain's remarks a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered him for the able, efficient and highly satisfactory manner in which he had discharged the duties of Chief Marshal.

On motion of Mr. Strain, Mayor Brush was then tendered thanks for his courtesy in detailing a squad of police to attend in the line of the procession and at the Hall.

Col. Kerr now proposed nine rousing cheers for Ireland, which were given with a will.

The audience then slowly dispersed, the band playing as they retired, and Col. Kerr creating another scene of merriment by his animated performance of an Irish jig, which brought out the most enthusiastic demonstrament from the audience as they withdrew.

CLOSE OF THE DAY.

The record would not be complete without mention of the grand terpsichorean entertainment at Lafayette Hall. This opened, from an early hour in the evening, wended throngs of the merry and light hearted pleasure seekers. The gay, the gifted and beautiful were there, and whirling through the fascinating mazes of the dance or engaged in the festing and social genialities of the time, whiled away the happy hours. As the other festivities, the grand ball was pronounced by every attendant a perfect success, and a fitting close to St. Patrick's day.

THE SENSATION.

An Erring Wife Returns to Her Husband—Her Paramour Chastised—How it Ended.

The second act in the melo-dramatic transaction we published yesterday morning under the head of "A Sensation," was given at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon. Mr. Adam Oese, the deserted husband, a very respectable and gentlemanly man in appearance, arrived from the east in pursuit of his wife and child, and called at the Mayor's office to see if his wife was at the St. Charles Hotel in charge of an officer, was brought to the office also. She appeared to be extremely penitent and regretted her folly exceedingly. She expressed not only a willingness, but a strong desire to return to her husband, but did not like the idea of going back to her former place of residence in consequence of the publicity which had been given to her folly. She was however willing and anxious to go with him any place else. The husband although apparently much troubled at the course his wife had taken, evinced a forgiving spirit so far as she was concerned and relieved to think that she had been persuaded to take the course she had done by Rose and the other woman who accompanied him. He swore vengeance against Rose, and while he was yet talking the fellow came into the room. The injured husband made a dash at him and succeeded in dealing him two or three heavy blows with his fist when officer Long interfered and caused a cessation of hostilities.

Rose is certainly a mystery. In the first place, we are unable to account for his eloping with two women at once, both of whom it appears have husbands living and each of them having a child with her. But even this is outdone by the cool impudence and amazing effrontery of the man, in walking boldly into the presence of Mr. Oese, the husband of one of the women he had lured from the path of virtue. He is either a fool or a most consummate knave, and we are inclined to give him the benefit of the doubt and accept the former as a solution of the mystery.

It appears that the parties were residents of New Jersey, where Rose kept a grocery store in the vicinity of Mr. Oese's residence. It is alleged by the latter that Rose failed in business, and left the city without settling his bills.

Mr. and Mrs. Oese and the gentleman who accompanied him went to the house of a friend in Allegheny, where they will remain until this morning, when they will return to the East, and Rose proposed to give up his western tour and return to New York with the other man's wife and child. The end, we are inclined to think, is not yet. We shall see.

Henry Paulus, having been burned out at 124 Ohio avenue, has removed his boot and shoe store and factory to the corner of Fulton and Sheffield streets, Fifth ward, Allegheny, where from the 21st instant he will be glad to wait on his friends and customers as usual. 6

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

THURSDAY, March 17.—The case of John Wiley, assignee of Seigfried Seibert vs. Kaiser et al., previously reported, was resumed, but had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST.

The following trial list will be taken up on Monday, the 21st inst:

1 U. S. vs. Wade Hampton, et al.
2 " vs. Geo. W. Crozier, et al.
3 " vs. " " "
4 " vs. " " "
5 " vs. Distilled Spirits claimed by Mills, Johnson & Co.
6 " vs. T. Welsh, et al., securities for R. Barrett.
7 " vs. Distillery of S. Mason, et al.
8 " vs. P. & C. R. R. Co.
9 " vs. John S. Heslep, et al.
10 " vs. Geo. F. Stickinger.
11 " vs. R. L. Anderson et al.
12 " vs. Distillery of V. Craft, et al.
13 " vs. Valentine Craft.
14 " vs. Distilled Spirits owned by Uriah Lippincott.
15 " vs. Dist'd. Spirits Wm. Holmes.
16 " vs. " " O'Donnell.
17 " vs. " " M'Gowen.
18 " vs. " " James Bryar.
19 " vs. " " M'Grady.
20 " vs. " " S. Thompson.
21 " vs. Tobacco, et al., Wm. Cohen.
22 " vs. Leaf Tobacco, " "
23 " vs. Distillery, Whisky, &c., Eberly & South.
24 " vs. Distilled Spirits, M'Grady.
25 " vs. Whisky ow'd. by P. M'Gee.
26 " vs. Distilled Spirits, O'Donnell.
27 " vs. Brewery, &c., of J. Holstein.
28 " vs. Distilled Spirits claimed by M'Farland & Bro.
29 " vs. Tobacco, T. S. Hall.
30 " vs. Cigars &c., H. Gautchey.
31 " vs. M'Farland & Bro.
32 " vs. T. S Hall & G. K. Bain.
33 " vs. Genkinger & Shearer.
34 " vs. Louis B. Shields.
35 " vs. Whisky, M'Farland & Bro.
36 " vs. James Morrison.
37 " vs. Liquors, &c., claimed by M. Sweeney & Co.
38 " vs. Edward O'Hare.
39 " vs. James and Terry O'Hare.
40 " vs. J. Love & Co.
41 " vs. Miles & Suits.
42 " vs. Anthony Bolleger.
43 " vs. Peter Saal.
14 U. S. vs. John W. O'Brien.
45 " vs Rober. Woods et al.
46 " vs. R. L. Anderson.
47 " vs. Abram Uhlman.
48 " vs. Jacob Yost.
49 " vs. George F Stickinger.
50 " vs. William Hartman.
51 " vs. " "
52 " vs. Isaac Heiman.
53 " vs. " "
54 " vs. Samuel Mason.
55 " vs. William Cohen.
56 " vs. Valentine Craft.
57 " vs. George Altmiller.
58 " vs. W. R. Seip.
59 " vs. George W. Jones, et al.
60 " vs. " " "
61 " vs. Joseph S. Duffy.
62 " vs. " " "
63 " vs. Geo. W. Jones, et al.
64 " vs. John Huntiman.
65 " vs. Thomas A. McFarland, et al.
66 " vs. Eugene J. Roffee.
67 " vs. Paiige J. Higgins.
68 " vs. Charles C. Taylor.
69 " vs. " " "
70 " vs. Jas. Daly *alias* C. Chambers.
71 " vs. James Daley.
72 " vs. John Little, Jr.
73 " vs. Patrick Connolly.
74 " vs. Robert Hanna.
75 " vs. " "
76 " vs. John F. Bennett, et al.
77 " vs. J. C. Buffum, et al.
78 " vs. Michael Dougherty.
79 " vs. Taper Hunsinger.
80 " vs. P. T. Barber & A. Henderson.
81 " vs. " " "
82 " vs. Marx Long.
83 " vs. James M'Gregan.
84 " vs. Joseph Peaso.
85 " vs. Lucius H. Strickland, et al.
86 " vs. Jacob Eslinger.
87 " vs. Daniel Gallagher.
88 " vs. Conrad W. Krappf.
89 " vs. John S. Hewkirk.
90 " vs. John Sloss.
91 " vs. Louis B. Shields.
92 " vs. Peter Smith.
93 " vs. Robert Solden.
94 " vs. Frederick Kaiser.
95 " vs. Robert Mellor.
96 " vs. Charles Shaver.
97 " vs. James Bryar.
98 " vs. Julius Adler, et al.
99 " vs. Louis Haus.
100 " vs. Leopold Kuth.
101 " vs. " "

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

THURSDAY, March 17.—The case of Trunick vs. Joice, previously reported, was resumed and had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

1. Reed & Johnson vs. Stewart.
2. Burnte & Co. vs. Ferguson & Beck.
5. Logan vs. Johnson et al.
6. Hamilton vs. Heath.
10. Redell vs. Payne et al.
17. Wilson vs. McCormick.
18. Cableritz vs. McFarland.
19. Com. for use vs. Clark.
20. Sams vs. Barker.
21. Thompson vs. Lance.

Oyer and Terminer—Judges Storrett and Collier.

THURSDAY, March 17.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Stephen and Nicholas Hoffman, indicted for the murder of James Laughran, was called up for trial by the District Attorney.

Mr. Swartzwelder, one of the counsel for defendants, said that they desired to be tried separately, that notwithstanding they were indicted jointly they had a right to demand separate trials, and as counsel representing them he would now make a formal demand for a severance. He then produced his demand in writing which after stating the case read as follows:

And now, March 17, 1870, the defendants being arraigned in open Court demanded a severance.

Judge Sterrett after examining the paper a moment suggested to Mr. Schwartzwelder the propriety of striking out the word "arraigned." He said that the prisoners had not yet been arraigned, and would not be until the parties were ready to proceed to trial. The prisoners, however, had a right to a severance if demanded.

The District Attorney then called the case of the Commonwealth vs. Nicholas Hoffman.

Mr. Swartzwelder said that the defense was not ready to proceed in that case, and took grounds for a continuance. He then read the affidavit of Nicholas Hoffman, setting forth the fact that a material witness in the case was absent, and that due diligence had been used on the part of the defense to have her present. Other affidavits corroborating the former were also read.

Judge Sterrett remarked that the case had already been continued one term, and that as the present term would last for some time he would not continue the case but postpone it for four weeks.

Mr. Swartzwelder then stated that the defendants were ready to proceed to trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs Stephen Hoffman.

The District Attorney declined to go to trial, and said he would postpone the case for four weeks.

Mr. Swartzwelder objected on the ground that the case had been continued over one term by the Commonwealth without cause shown, that the District Attorney had published the case for trial and should proceed.

The Court stated that the matter was in the hands of the District Attorney, that while he could not continue the case to another term, he could postpone it to any time within the present term.

The cases were then postponed for four weeks.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe

THURSDAY, March 17.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John C. Konchler, reported yesterday the jury returned a verdict, of not guilty and directed the defendant to pay the costs.

The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. John Medea, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Francis Destrich.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Washington and Kelly Sehplar, was settled on payment of costs by the defendant,

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Byrne, reported yesterday, the jury returted a verdict of not guilty, and directed that each party pay half the costs.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

84 Com. vs. Jane J. Viand.
89 " Emma B Harper.
90 " Christ. Murthner.
91 " Frank Shaffer.
97 " F. Detzer, C. Lapp and W. Arnold.
100 " Joseph Birchfield.
101 " Azdrew Sturgeon.
103 " James Gest.
106 " Richard Alker et al.
107 " George Iwan.
108 " James Hively.
109 " Philip Cassel.
110 " Michael Craig.
111 " Mary McKenna.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

78 Com. vs. Henry Marlin.
79 " Francis Lontz.
14 " Jack Bonner et al.
13 " Margaret Huber.
6 " Bernard Rust.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe

THURSDAY, March 17.—In the matter of Elizabeth Wels vs. Jacob Wels, in divorce, commissioner appointed to take testimony.

The Commonwealth for the use of the Guardians of the Poor, and for Thomas Smith vs John W. Clark. Action to recover the penalty of fifty dollars for selling liquor on Sunday. Verdict for defendant.

The case of Beeson vs. The Allegheny Insurance Company, previously reported on trial before Judge Collier, was postponed until Saturday morning.

The first case taken up was that of R. D. King vs. John Lecedon. Action on Book account. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

16 Bedell vs. Payne, et al.
21 Thompson vs. Lance.
24 Sellers vs. Shoemaker.
27 Logan vs. Madden, et al.
30 Reiter vs. Baierman.
34 Wallace vs. O'Brien.
35 McKain, et ux. vs. Adams.
36 Zillers & Duff vs. Walter.
37 Benny's Adm's. vs. Sellers.
38 McKain, et ux. vs. Adams.

SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

South Fayette Teachers Institute—Class Drill, Music Speeches, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Last Saturday was a big day at Schoolroom No. 2, Millers run. This was to be the last "illumination" by these "Intellectual Stars," and everybody wanted to see it. Old men and old ladies—young men and maidens too and children small flocked en-masse to the great centre of attraction. Before eleven o'clock the house was filled to overflowing. Those who arrived, after every available corner inside was occupied, hoisted the windows and "put in an appearance."

Miss Ella Brown and her thoroughly drilled pupils did all in their power to interest and entertain their earnest listeners and we think succeeded admirably. Several very amusing dialogues were interspersed with the class performances which all seemed to enjoy.

At the close of these exercises, Mr. James Campbell was called upon and responded by making quite a fluent speech. Some remarks were also made by Mr. Collins and others when Institute adjourned for dinner.

At this announcement it was amusing to witness the smile of satisfaction which illuminated every countenance, seeming to say, "I'm rather glad I come." Although the school room was very much crowded, the "delicacies and substantials" were distributed in good style and to the abundant gratification of all present.

After dinner order was again restored at the call of the President.

At roll call the following teachers responded: Misses Nichol, Lindsay, McQuilty, Brinn and McMillan, and Mr. R. D. Nesbit. In consequence of some speakers having been invited to address the Institute, the teachers did not have their regular performances.

After the Secretary had announced the programme for the afternoon the vocal band of music, led by Billingly Morgan, enchanted the audience in their usual excellent style.

Mr. James Dressly, of Pittsburgh, was then called upon and made an interesting address. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Braddock.

Musical exercises wound up the meeting, and the Institute adjourned to re assemble at the call of the Board.

GERTRUDE.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Conference Meeting—A Full Attendance —The Opening Exercises—First Day's Business.

The Pittsburgh Conference of the Evangelical Association commenced its regular annual meeting yesterday morning in their church, High street, near Webster avenue.

Bishop Esher occupied the chair.

After devotional exercises the Bishop in a few brief words referred to the many reasons for praising God, for the blessing with which He had favored the Church during the past year. Conference seasons were times for reflection, and as they looked back over the year the question arose whether they had done all for Him that could have been done. He rejoiced that God had prospered all of them, and that though scattered over a large field of labor, they had been again permitted to assemble in conference meeting. In closing the Bishop referred in a feeling and touching manner to the death of Bishop Long, who had presided at the sessions of the Pittsburgh Conference for many years, and dwelling among them had won the highest confidence and love of all his brethren.

At the close of the Bishop's address the rules for the government of the Conference were read and business then taken up.

Rev. J. Q. A. Weller was appointed Secretary, and Revs. G. M. Boyer and R. Mott assistants. Rev. J. H. Bates was also appointed reporter for the GAZETTE.

Rev. L. D. Hollinger offered a resolution that a photograph of the members of Conference in a group be taken and copies of the picture sold for the benefit of the Church Building Loan Association. Adopted.

On motion, the limit of time for each speaker in one address was fixed at ten minutes.

Rev. L. Sherman, of Ebenezer Orphan Institute, was received as an advisory member, which closed the morning session.

The afternoon session was spent in the examination of preachers.

The Conference will reassemble this morning at nine o'clock.

There is a full attendance of ministers, and the Conference, it is expected, will not conclude its business until next week.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There appears to have been no abatement in the desire to see the "Blondes" at the Opera House, if we are to judge from the number present last evening. The audience was fully as large as upon any previous evening during the week, and there were a greater number of ladies present. "Sinbad the Sailor" was presented, and to that portion of the public who enjoy a burlesque entertainment, and it is evidently no small portion, it was eminently satisfactory. There is a sameness about all "burlesques," and consequently a tameness not at all interesting to many patrons of places of amusement, as yet they appear to draw in this city better than almost anything else. Lydia Thompson and her "blondes" have so far, since their stay in this city, given no cause for complaint from the most fastidious patron of that style of entertainment, in point of decency their entertainments are much better than any burlesque ever presented in this city. To-night "Cinderella, or the Glass Slipper" will be presented.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The great pantomime of Jack and the Bean Stalk is still being performed creditably at the Academy. The silent yet impressive manner in which it is performed makes a very interesting repitition of the tale, the costumes are elegant, the tricks are new and startling. The ballet as performed by Mlle Wessel, Venturoli and Sig. Cellini is worthy of being classed among the first of the day. Lovers of amusement should not fail to see the pantomime.

MORRIS BROTHERS MINSTRELS.—At the Academy of Music next week three companies combined, making the largest minstrel organization under one management will appear. Amusement seekers cannot fail to be satisfied, as they are promised by this troupe a volume of commendation from "Prima Donna" to "Shoo Fly." Satisfaction is guaranteed. The usual charges will be made and and fractional change made in silver. Will perform at East Liberty on Friday and Saturday evenings.

LAFAYETTE HALL.—On the subject of "Curiosity," Mr. John B. Gough will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, on Monday evening, at Lafayette Hall. Mr. G.'s reputation, as already established among our people, is a sufficient guarantee to warrant a full house. Let those who would hear this great speaker on a subject interesting to everyone, come.

Philadelphia Church Case.

The Supreme Court has given its decision in the case of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, which was referred to by our correspondent some two weeks since. The Court refused to quash the writ of *quo warranto*. This decision does not settle the question as to which party has a right to the property. But as the motion to quash was made by the present occupants of the church, in so far the decision is adverse to them, and favorable to those who adhere to the Synod.

Net Discouraged.

Henry Paulus, who was burned out of his old place of business on Ohio avenue, Allegheny, a few days since, informs us that he has taken the new and commodious three story brick edifice, corner of Sheffield and Fulton streets, where he will open on Monday, a large stock of boots and shoes, at most reasonable prices, as usual; with him. So far from being discouraged by the fire he feels sure that his numerous friends and patrons will now stick to him closer than ever. CHAS. PAULUS.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday on David Scott, the man who was killed by falling from a cart on Second avenue, an account of which we published yesterday morning. The deceased was a married man and resided in Birmingham. He leaves a widow and three small children, who were dependent upon him for support. The following testimony was given this morning:

Arch. Dorkins, sworn—Last evening at 6 o'clock I was coming down Second, above Grant street, I heard a person hallowing whoa: I looked and saw a man under a cart; I went forward and got him out, and put him in the cart; the man said that he could make it to Birmingham; I drove on up to the park; was standing up at the time; immediately afterwards the bed of the cart fell back, throwing the man out, and the bed fell upon him; the man was intoxicated at the time.

Timothy Ashton, sworn—When I saw the deceased he was lying upon his back with the bed of the cart resting upon him. He was dead when I first saw him.

Dr. H. Wright, sworn—Last evening I was called to the Bull's Head tavern to see the deceased; I found him dead; but no external injury upon him. His death must have been caused by the rupture of some internal blood vessel.

The jury found a verdict that the deceased, David Scott, came to his death from injuries received by the overturning of the bed of his cart.

Church Sociable.

On Wednesday evening of this week a church sociable was held in the lecture room of the First Christian Church, corner of Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny. The occasion was an unusually pleasant one, and the meeting largely attended. After the opening exercises the members of the church presented to their pastor, Rev. Joseph King, as a token of their respect and esteem, a beautiful and highly ornamented walnut book case and arm chair; also, to his wife, a handsome and large silver flower vase with